

**At an Orphans' Court,**  
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

**The Court Grant a Rule,**  
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

**WM. SLAYBAUGH,**

deceased, to wit: Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, and Peggy Slaybaugh, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**  
July 3. 1c

**At an Orphans' Court,**  
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

**The Court Grant a Rule,**  
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

**ESTHER LASHLELLS,**

deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas and Michael are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, since deceased, leaving lawful issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C. and James Lashells, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
**JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**  
July 3. 1c

**Notice is hereby Given**  
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

**PETER MORITZ,**

LATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Peter Moritz, and Polly, intermarried with Jacob Brough—that an

**INQUEST**

will be held on Friday the 10th day of August next, on a Tract of Land, situated in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Peter Mark, Jacob Shull, John Mark, D. Deardorff and others, containing One Hundred and Seventy Six Acres, more or less—also, Fifty Acres of Land, adjoining Peter Mark and others—also, a Tract of Land, adjoining lands of John Mark, Thos. McKnight and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, on which is a Tavern stand, &c.—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

**WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 3, 1832. 1c

**STRAY CATTLE.**

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Strawn township, Adams county, on the 20th June, 4 head of Cattle, about 2 years old, white, black and red. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, & take them away.  
**ROBERT TAYLOR.**  
July 3. 2c

**FOR SALE,**  
THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

**NEGRO BOY,**

Who has about seven years to serve. Inquire of  
**J. B. M'PHERSON.**  
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. 1c

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st July, 1832.

- |                      |            |                       |                |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| A                    | Nancy Kerr | L                     | Thomas Linah   |
| Wm. Ashwell          | Henry Kotz | L                     | David Little 2 |
| John Ashbaugh        |            | M                     |                |
| B                    |            | Thomas P. M'Ginley    |                |
| Wm. A. Berry         |            | Eliza M. Mark         |                |
| Margaret Black       |            | Sarah M'Kee           |                |
| Jacob Bowman         |            | Daniel McEller        |                |
| John Beam            |            | Hugh M'Affee          |                |
| John Bowman          |            | John Morehead         |                |
| James Bar 2          |            | Peter Martin          |                |
| George Butler        |            | Henry Meyers 2        |                |
| Emanuel Brough       |            | Abraham Miller        |                |
| John Butt            |            | May Mullen            |                |
| Ninrod Buckingham    |            | Alice M'Creary        |                |
| Sarah Black          |            | O                     |                |
| C                    |            | Sarah Orant           |                |
| Maria Comfort        |            | John Oots             |                |
| Joseph Clapsaddle    |            | P                     |                |
| Jacob Cover, Esq.    |            | Henry Pottorff 2      |                |
| Nancy M. Campbell    |            | Mary Pfoutz           |                |
| Alexander Caldwell   |            | R                     |                |
| Catharine Calhoun    |            | Christian Reindlaub   |                |
| John B. Clark        |            | Abraham Reeber        |                |
| D                    |            | Peter Raffensbarger   |                |
| Daniel Deardorff     |            | Wm. Rath              |                |
| Sarah Doggs          |            | Wm. Ruthrauff         |                |
| E                    |            | S                     |                |
| Robert Ewing         |            | John Sweney           |                |
| Abraham Eiker        |            | James Stewart         |                |
| F                    |            | John Shriver 3.       |                |
| Adam Free            |            | James Scott           |                |
| Robt. or Wd Fletcher |            | George M. Sipe        |                |
| Henry Funk           |            | Stafford              |                |
| Mary Fische          |            | John Stoner           |                |
| G                    |            | Jacob Spittler        |                |
| James Gallagher 2    |            | John or Henry Sellers |                |
| Doct. J. Gilbert     |            | Joseph Schell         |                |
| Bernhart Garbner     |            | George Stalmsmith     |                |
| Benjamin Graumer     |            | John B. Schroder      |                |
| Solomon M. Grant     |            | T                     |                |
| Wm. Gibbs            |            | Mr. Tabler            |                |
| H                    |            | John Thomas           |                |
| Mr. Heinzelman       |            | Y                     |                |
| Bernard Hubley       |            | Albert Vandyke        |                |
| Nathan Hull          |            | W                     |                |
| Sally Hunt           |            | Martha Work           |                |
| Adam Hattaz          |            | Abraham Waybright     |                |
| David Hernan         |            | Samuel Wright         |                |
| James Heagy          |            | Conrad Wierman        |                |
| Frederick Herr       |            | Y                     |                |
| John W. Heggens      |            | Elizabeth Young       |                |
| David Heagy          |            | Mary Young            |                |
| K                    |            | WM. W. BELL, P. M.    |                |
| Peter Kines          |            |                       |                |
| Andrew Kerrigan      |            |                       |                |
- July 3. 3c

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. now called Littlestown, July 1, 1832

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Joseph Adams, Esq. | Seth Myers      |
| Aaron Deane        | Barbara Shank   |
| John Jones         | Nathan Scoggins |
| George G. Krug     | Philip Shull    |
| Jacob Mackey       | John Sell       |
| Sefne Myers        | F. LEAS, P. M.  |

**Fourth of July.**

**COMMUNICATED.**

**MILITARY CELEBRATION.**

In pursuance of previous arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, 1832, being the 56th Anniversary of American Independence, the *Gettysburg Guards*, commanded by Capt. Wm. S. COBEAN, assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 4th inst. in this place, in parade order, and joined in the procession to the Presbyterian Church, where they heard, and were much edified with, the able and eloquent Address of the Hon. CATVIN PLYMPTON, delivered on the occasion of the organization of the "Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg." From thence they marched to a pleasant wood of Gen. T. C. Miller, near town—where they were met by nearly one hundred citizens, many of whom were the respectable and substantial Farmers of the County, who sat down, at 2 o'clock, to an elegant and sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion, by Maj. J. Sanders, in good style. Major ANDREW G. MILLER officiated as President of the day. (who, at the request of the company, read the Declaration of Independence,) and Lieut. Wm. MOORHEAD as Vice-President. After dinner, a very pertinent and able Address was delivered by DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. (a member of the Guards); and the following Toasts were drunk. Every thing passed off to the joy and gratification of all, and well fitting this memorable occasion.

**TOASTS.**

1. The 4th of July, 1776.—The era from which we date the *lure* of freedom: may each succeeding anniversary find us one pace in advance!
2. Gen. George Washington.—He was found in the first section in the day of peril: may he ever occupy the first rank in the memory of a grateful people!
3. The Patriots and Sages of the Revolution.—The record of their lives constitutes their glory: Panegyric cannot add to, nor Detraction take from the perfection of their Deeds.
4. The surviving Heroes of the Revolution.—May joy and happiness attend the remnant of their days, and everlasting honor crown their memory.
5. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.—The true American system is that which best promotes and protects them all.
6. The President, Vice-President, and Heads of Department of the U. States.
7. The Government of the Commonwealth.
8. The Government of the Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of the Federal Arch. May she, by adopting a wise and prudent policy, preserve and perpetuate her independence.
9. The Union System of Pennsylvania.—Acknowledged by all to be correct. May it be recommended by the Legislature, as to encourage the Volunteers, the citizen soldiers of our country.
10. The Army and Navy of the U. States.—Their patriotic courage, and deeds of prowess, have made the world ring with applause.
11. The Liberty of the Press.—The power which will eventually prostrate the thrones of tyrants; the throes and convulsive heaving of the world of despotism attest its mighty energy.
12. Education.—The source of power, dignity and wealth. May Pennsylvania better

appreciate, and more widely diffuse, its blessings.

13. *The Fair Sex.*—Their smile is at once the soldier's incentive and reward; and its influence is second only to love of country, in his bosom. May it never illumine the path of the traitor or the coward.

The Gettysburg Guards' committee of arrangement for the Fourth of July, respectfully solicit a copy of the *Oration* delivered by Mr. Smysers, for publication.

WM. A. RIGG,  
G. WAMPLEY,  
J. BECK.

July 4th, 1832.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN:—Your polite note of yesterday was received this morning. After the distinguished proof of your confidence, (however unmerited,) exhibited in selecting me as the organ of your sentiments, I do not consider myself at liberty to refuse a compliance with your flattering request.

With much respect, I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Messrs. Wm. A. Rigg, G. Wampler, & J. Beck, Committee.

**ORATION,**

DELIVERED BY DANIEL M. SMYSER, ESQ.

Once more, fellow citizens and comrades in arms, we have assembled around the festive board, to celebrate the birth of the young American Republic. Once more, in obedience to the inspiring call of the Genius of our country, have we met in social accord and fellowship, to commemorate the auspicious hour, when the young Hercules of Liberty awoke from his slumbers, and strangled the serpent ministers of despotism that were sent to assail and crush him, ere his infant energies had attained the maturity and development of manhood. We hail, with pride and exultation, the dawning of this auspicious morn. We bow with gratitude and devotion at freedom's shrine. We look around and about us, and more extended far than the utmost flight of the Roman eagle, we survey her empire and behold her home. Each whispering breeze that sighs through the overhanging foliage, proclaims that this is indeed "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." Throughout all her wide and magnificent domain, the sons of liberty are at this moment engaged in the celebration of one hallowed rite: throughout all her vast and almost illimitable bounds, their grateful shouts are rising, and mingling, and ascending in one mighty volume to her throne:—from the summit of the lofty hill, and the deep bosom of the peaceful valley—from the crowded city, and the solitary forest—is swelling the loud acclaim of freedom's ransom, forming one universal and magnificent chorus of national rejoicing.

No party spirit should find a place at this festive board—no factions' feelings should be indulged on this joyous anniversary. He who enters the sacred precincts of Liberty's temple, should leave all such base and unworthy passions in the vestibule: they debase and pollute the purity of her fane. In the spirit of a magnanimous, enlightened, and united people, we have met to hallow the Sabbath of Freedom. Let magnanimity, cordiality, and unanimity, characterize our meeting. It becomes a people proud of their rights and jealous of their liberty, to soar far above the antipathies arising out of a difference of political creeds, even as the Eagle, the tutelar emblem of our Republic, soars undismayed in the fall blaze of the meridian sun, and, from his aerial throne, looks down with sublime indifference and lofty contempt on the Bat and the Owl that instinctively shun the light of day. We are all Americans—we are all Republicans—and he is no lover of his country, who, on this day of Jubilee, would create a discord in the harmonious anthem of joy, by raising the harsh and dissonant notes of party strife.

It has been too much the practice to convert this day of national celebration, into a mere party festival—rendering it subservient to the interests of faction—making it the occasion of disgorge all the hoarded venom and malignity which has accumulated in the interior: prostituting it to the sordid and selfish purposes of political denunciations and political tools; and, in a word, wholly perverting the original aim and end of the institution. With gratification and pride, I say to my fellow-citizens of Gettysburg by whom I am surrounded, that they at least are free from this reproach.

The object of this celebration, if I rightly understand it, is to commemorate a great and important political event: important to ourselves inasmuch as it gave us a name, and a place in the chart of nations;—and immensely interesting and important to the world at large, to keep alive and cherish a proper feeling of national pride, and of gratitude to the survivors of all our misdeeds;—and to fan the flame of liberty, which was on this day kindled on the altar of the Revolution. How unworthy, then, to lose sight of these high and honorable ends, and convert them to be unworthy and lost in the scramble of factions for political sway! Should I be concerned for using this language? Who shall dare me? Surely not you, my fellow-citizens, whose aim and principle so well accords with the sentiment I have just expressed. I do not intend to overdo, nor to think of the nation's glory, and want are the common enemies of those whose political confession of faith is your motto, a fair and just one! A feature of magnanimity, and of high standing on the stream—against unsocial passions!

It appears to be the prevailing opinion, that parties are essential to the beautiful action, and vast prosperity of a republic. However this may be, the natural boundary of party spirit, is to spread and diffuse itself, and needs rather to be regulated and repressed, than stimulated and encouraged. There will therefore always be enough of this spirit for every useful purpose, without our descending from the high ground taken by our sires, when they instituted the anniversary solemnity. Hear what the father of his country says on this subject: "From their natural ten-

dency, it is certain there will always be enough of this spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

After citing so venerable an authority, I feel it would be presumption in me, to add another word on this part of my subject.

Shall I wait you back with me on the tide of time, to the period when England strove to tighten the bonds of colonial dependence, into the manacles of slavery? Or, shall I transport you to "the time which tried men's souls," and endeavor to shadow forth, faintly and imperfectly, the toils and sufferings, the privations and sacrifices, the arduous labors, and magnanimous fortitude of our Revolutionary sires, in their heroic and unequal struggle with the vaunted Queen of the Ocean? The tale of our country's wrongs has been often told; and its repetition would only fire your indignation, and revive antipathies which are better buried in the grave. The story of our fathers' heroism—their incorruptible patriotism and indomitable courage—their exploits and their triumphs—is engraved in living characters on the page of history, and is familiar even to the ear of childhood. However I might succeed in reviving old impressions, I feel that, on this subject, you can have no new information to receive.—Your sensibilities and your sympathies are already awakened into lively exercise, by the associations inseparably connected with this day; and admiration of the character, and emulation of the deeds, of your heroic progenitors, are active in your bosoms. The sparkling eye and the glowing cheek bespeak your sentiments in unison with my own.—With a fidelity that never wavered—with a devotion that never swerved—and a zeal that never tired—they dedicated themselves to the great work of their country's emancipation: and, an emancipated world is the monument of their glory. Theirs were not the hasty impulses of rash and headlong passion, but the well-regulated exertions of high and honorable motives. Theirs was not the phrenzied excitement of a tumultuary rabble, but the steady and manly resistance of a people who knew their rights, and, having counted the cost of the contest, were determined to maintain them. "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" exclaimed, in the inspiration of patriotism, the determined and enthusiastic citizen, to his applauding countrymen; and "Liberty or Death" became at once their watchword and rallying cry. With them, it was not an unmeaning pledge: and how gloriously they redeemed it, history can tell.

Shall I depict, in vivid colors, the present greatness and prosperity of our country? Shall I point you to the sails of our ships swelling in every breeze, & "wherever winds may blow," carrying the fame and glory of the American name!—to our manufactories, rivaling in the excellence of their fabrics, those of the oldest manufacturing nations on the globe?—to our soil, rich, varied, and productive, and forming by its products, a source of wealth richer far than the mines of Potosi or Golconda? Shall I tell you of forests falling before the axe of the pioneers of civilization, and cultivated fields and populous cities rising in their stead, as if conjured up by the wand of the enchanter? Shall I tell you of a national debt on the eve of extinguishment, and half the nation running mad on account of the plethoric state of our national coffers?

But, clear and unclouded as appears the sky of our prosperity, there is a dark and portentous spot lowering in the western horizon. It is tinged with blood—and there it hangs like a boding meteor, presaging havoc and death to our western brethren. The green surface of the prairie has been dyed an ensanguined hue, by the mingled blood of the white and the red man. From the still bosom of the deep solitudes of the far West, we have heard the yell of the infuriate savage, thirsting for blood;—and, falling still more shrilly and piercingly upon the ear, the shrieks of female helplessness and infant innocence, mingling in deep chorus with the groans of the dying warrior. That the chastisement of this restless and deluded race may be as prompt as terrible, is all that remains even for humanity to wish. It is but a wishful solicitation of sensibility, or at best, but a spurious humanity, that would enlist our sympathies in behalf of these wretched "white-border mercies are cruelties," whilst our unfeeling countrymen are falling victims to their unprovoked and ruthless barbarities. They have required the uniform kindness and equity with which our government, mindful of the precedents and example of Washington, has treated them, by unprovoked outrages, at the bare relation of which humanity shudders; and should just retribution overtake them, we may pity their infatuation, but none can lament their fall.

If we turn our eyes from this general survey, and narrow our attention to our own state, we are at once struck by a blight which deforms her other rural and inviting features.—I allude to the deficiency of provision for the establishment and support of elementary and common schools. High as her rank in the Union, and many as are the talented and distinguished men she has sent forth, and at most with shame and sorrow be confessed, that in providing for the diffusion of the blessings of education throughout the mass of her population, she is far, far below her more advanced sister states. This is to be deplored. That "knowledge is power," is a maxim of common sense. But it is more. It is at once the parent and guardian of virtue, the eye and social order. It is necessary to make just appreciation of his proper agency, and qualities, how to pursue the proper course of education, by developing powers and resources, to which he would otherwise have remained a stranger.

The dissemination of knowledge is its liberty—essential to the preservation of our liberties. Our government is, essentially, a government of opinion. Its frame, its constitution, nay, its very existence, depend upon public sentiment. Let but that public sentiment become inimical to any of its parts or features, and the lightning's flash that illumines the tempest is not more rapid in its

transit, than will be its ensnare from our system. Every one will therefore see, at once, the necessity that public opinion should be enlightened. Knowledge is the conservative, the vital principle of a Republic.—Wherever it has fallen into desuetude, public and private immorality, anarchy, usurpation and despotism inevitably succeed. Its supreme importance, therefore, to all our citizens, cannot be too often or too earnestly impressed upon our minds.

The influence of the American Revolution on the destinies of nations, is too striking to be overlooked. It was the first heaving of that mighty ocean, which is destined to swallow up all systems that are adverse to the universal equality and fraternization of man. At first but a ripple on the sluggish waters of slavery, it has gone on swelling and increasing and spreading outwards from the centre, until it has washed the whole extent of the American Continent. It has gone on still further, swelling and increasing, until its surging waves are now dashing against the Pillars of Hercules; and Europe, in her hundred communities, is anxiously awaiting its approach, to be bathed in the waters of political regeneration. Onward rolls the flood, breaking down, and sweeping before it, the barriers and embankments of tyranny; and no earthly power can stay its course, whilst there remains one despot's throne to be shaken!

There are at present two grand and opposing principles at war in the earth—Liberty and Despotism—under the one or the other of whose standards, the whole civilized world is arrayed. The final issue of such a contest cannot be doubtful; and, although we may drop the tear of pity over the fate of unhappy, martyred Poland; although our cheeks may glow with indignation, on seeing Greece protocoled out of the fruits of her heroic struggle with the ferocious Ottoman, and the unanimous voice of the British nation impotently defied by a proud and imbecile aristocracy—we may console ourselves by the certainty that the time is at hand, when the welkin shall ring with the shout of universal emancipation, and not a haughty despot nor contemptible lordling advance his empty and absurd pretensions to trample on better men.—Will any one accuse me of arrogating too much for my country, when I claim the merit of these grand and magnificent results for the Congress of 1776, who first dared to thunder in the ears of the minions of despotism, the talismanic word, *Independence*?—Can the utmost stretch of the imagination conceive a more sublime and interesting spectacle, than that presented by these patriarchs of Liberty assembled in the hall of Congress—calmly, dispassionately, & coolly, as though unconscious of the awful peril they incurred by the very act of so doing, debating the great question of Independence; legislating, with the halter around their necks, and a naked sword, suspended by a single hair, over their devoted heads, not for themselves and their posterity merely, but for the whole world of man; with nothing but darkness and uncertainty and discouragement lowering over their prospects, and nothing to support them but the steady resolve of high and honorable principle; embarking without chart or compass, upon a dark and stormy ocean, which, to their imaginations, must have often appeared without a shore? Oh! this was a height, an elevation, a sublimity of glory, from which the aching and dazzled vision is obliged to turn! Oh! this was an example and a spectacle, calculated to redeem the world from the obloquy and ignominy and reproach, which ages of guilt and slavery and passive endurance had brought upon it!

Shall I, upon this occasion, strive by elaborate argument or high-wrought encomium, to impress upon your minds the importance and high value of the Federal Union? I feel that the task is unnecessary; you, like me, have been accustomed to regard the union as the Palladium of our liberty—the source of our prosperity at home, and our respectability and influence abroad. Into whatever sophisms passion may lead its self deluded votaries, it is an unquestionable truth, that "united we stand, divided we fall." The bare suggestion, therefore, of a severance of the Union, ought to meet with the most decided reprobation of every lover of his country. We ought not to accustom our minds too much to contemplate even the possibility of such an event: we should shun the thought as we would that of treason or parricide.

Let me, in conclusion, address myself more particularly to my comrades in arms, by whose polite and flattering invitation I now stand here their organ and representative.—You are the true citizen soldiers of your country. To you she looks for protection from foreign invasion and domestic insurrection. You have not organized merely that you might exhibit yourselves in all the imposing "pomp and circumstance of war" on days of parade—be followed by troops of whooping archers, the objects of their childish wonder and applause—or elect, per chance, a suitor of appellation from the eye of beauty. We leave such ambition to those carpet knights, whose highest exploit is a cringe or a bow, and whose loftiest ambition is, to be admired for the elegance of their uniform. You have, I trust, embarked for higher and better purposes—to learn the science of war, and familiarize yourselves with military discipline, so that in time of need, you may prove the able and efficient champions of your country. To this end, rigid subordination and strict obedience to orders is necessary. The Soldier should pride him, on two things; first, the cleanliness and neatness of his arms and appointments; and secondly, his promptitude and intelligence in the execution of orders.—He must possess this military pride, or he will never attain a knowledge of his profession. Avoid all the effeminate soldier should avoid that vulgar and slovenly practice of resorting to taverns in the intervals of duty, and the drinking and brawling and nothing in the various stages of imbecility. Nothing so degrades the character of the soldier, and brings such deep disgrace upon his profession. And now, having thus far trespassed on your attention, I will conclude with the expression of a sentiment, to which I am sure all will heartily respond: *Honor and success to the Citizen Soldiers of their Country!*



# The Cholera.

To the editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Dear Sir:—The news of the Cholera in America is truly alarming; and what adds to the anxiety at this time is, the reflection that our national anniversary being near at hand, unless great exertions are used to restrain the profligate, the consequences will be dreadful. I hope due precaution, and wholesome public regulation, will be instituted to anticipate this event. Is there no way of arousing the public mind to a timely caution? Over the ignorant and the lower classes of society, who seem incapable of appreciating danger, it appears to me incumbent on the public functionaries to exercise a guardian and parental care—to suppress, by peremptory orders, as much as possible, all indulgence in excesses. I look forward to the coming festival as the crisis when the poisoned germs of pestilence will take root and flourish with deadly effect among us. I send you the rules published by the Medical Society of Leipsic, as the best instructions I have seen for domestic government in regard to the Cholera:

1st. "To live soberly, to avoid every excess which exhausts the strength, excites the passions, and diminishes sleep.

2d. "To observe great cleanliness, to wash often in cold water, to rinse the mouth frequently with wine and water; to air the apartments carefully, especially the bed chambers; to remove every thing which exhales an infectious, or too strong an odour; to ventilate the beds and bedding, and to avoid wearing dirty linen and old clothes; to take a warm bath at least once a week; persons in delicate health will do well to consult a physician in regard to the bath; cold river baths are suitable only for young and robust persons, and those who have long been accustomed to them; and it would be improper for them, except in good weather, and when it has been warm for three or four hours after sunrise, and not later than four hours after sunset, and not to remain longer in the water than five minutes. All persons who have recently been attacked with fevers should abstain from cold baths for two months.

3d. "Not to be too tightly clothed, even in a warm season. It would be advisable for aged people, or those in delicate health, especially those subject to Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, or Hemorrhage, or other irregularities of the circulation of the blood in the abdomen, to wear flannel under their common garments. Experience in Russia has proved that it is very dangerous to remain with bare feet, and that all coldness of the lower extremities is hurtful.

4th. "To walk in the morning between seven and nine o'clock, and in the evening between five and seven; to avoid moist places, and not sit down in the air.

5th. "To abstain from indigestible food.

6th. "To avoid all excesses of spirituous liquors, especially brandy; experience has proved that those who drink brandy must always die of the Cholera; excess in coffee or tea is also injurious."

These rules are equally judicious and applicable for our people as for any others; and if strictly adhered to, will do more than medical treatment, or any system of prophylactics that can be recommended. A conscientious observance of morality with individuals, and the application of means to promote cleanliness, on the part of councils and commissioners, will prevent, in a great measure, the spreading of Cholera in Philadelphia.

The subjoined remarks by a New-York Physician, published in the American, strike us as the most judicious that have been called forth, in any quarter, by the subject to which they refer:

"We wish to know what are the best rules of diet for those in health to prevent an attack of the Cholera. In two words eat those things which habit and experience teach you agree with you best. The great principle to be kept in view, is to maintain a quiet and healthy state of the stomach and bowels, for whatever disorders them in any respect will predispose to the disease. Therefore try no experiments upon your stomach, for in that way you will be very likely to produce the effect you are anxious to prevent. Are you in general more healthy without animal food? or are you in the habit of living on milk, bread, and vegetables? (as is the case with many, especially during the warm months.) my advice is to stick to your diet; nothing will more certainly derange your stomach, than the free use of meat. Is your health good when you daily dine on meat? make no change. Have you long used wine with your food? continue it—Have you been accustomed to the use of a moderate quantity of spirits? think not of abandoning them during the prevalence of the cholera; for pernicious as the practice undoubtedly is, that is not the proper moment to correct it; your stomach will suffer for a time, for the want of its accustomed stimulus. Have you long used an immoderate quantity of spirits? your case is a bad one; if the disease attacks you you die; if you give up your dram, it will in my opinion be almost certain to attack you, on account of the great debility and irritability of the stomach which must ensue. Of course I should say, go on; you are in danger no doubt;

but the danger will be increased by any change at such a time.

As a general rule, I would advise all persons to abstain from certain articles which occasional produce cholera morbus during healthy seasons; they are principally crude vegetables and unripe fruit, as cucumbers, new potatoes, melons, &c. Fresh pork and veal often have the same effect. Overloading the stomach will derange it at all times; of course, strict moderation in eating will be safest. Ice cream and ice water can never be taken without some risk in very hot weather, and should be especially avoided. But it may be asked, whether those who seldom take wine, malt liquors, or spirits, may not fortify the stomach by commencing a moderate use of them. I think not; for though a temporary vigor is imparted to the stomach, it suffers a proportionate prostration when the stimulus has subsided; so that you lose in one way what you gain in the other; besides, they evidently disagree with most of those who are not in the constant habit of drinking them. It appears to me that the foregoing considerations will be our safest guides, should the dreadful scourge visit us; and I will only add, that strict personal cleanliness requires either frequent bathing, or a daily application of soap and water to the entire surface of the body. These conclusions are drawn from a careful examination of a considerable number of works on this frightful malady which have lately issued from the European press, and I shall unhesitatingly trust to them the preservation of my own health."

An opinion founded on a very general error has prevailed respecting the use of brandy, and hundreds have betaken themselves to this beverage.—We assure the public that the use of any ardent spirits creates a tendency in the constitution to contract the disease, and that although Brandy may be used as a medium for mixing and dissolving medicines for the sick in Cholera, it is one of the most dangerous beverages for the healthy. We therefore caution all against its use, and advise them to use no Brandy nor any other Spirituous liquors whilst in good health.

Quebec paper.

Specific for Cholera.—"The following simple recipe," says a Calcutta paper received by the last arrival, "taken at a draught, seldom fails of affording instant relief to the patient, viz:—1 oz. cinnamon water, 35 drops tincture of opium, 1 drachm spirits of lavender, and 2 drachms tincture of rhubarb."

[The following article, it is proper to mention, was written prior to the receipt of the intelligence that the Cholera had appeared in Canada.] *Ameri.*

THE CHOLERA.—*Historical.*

Public attention becomes daily more and more generally attracted towards the progress of the Cholera in Europe. This terrible pestilence after having desolated Asia and part of Europe with its fearful and continually repeated ravages, sweeping off in its career, according to the common computations, at least fifty millions of human beings, has at length reached the western shores of the Atlantic. What may be its future advance, whether the vast expanse of water may not arrest its further progress, and preserve us from its appalling visitations, or whether we also are destined to be reached and struck down in its irresistible career of desolation, are speculations which may well demand the most anxious inquiry, stir up the most watchful vigilance, and excite feelings of justifiable and salutary alarm in the firmest minds. Since the fourteenth century there has not been known in the world, so wide spread and fatal a malady.

We leave to medical men the medical history of the disease. Very numerous publications have been made in India and Europe, to guide and direct them. If, in the course of events, it shall afflict our own country, we do not doubt that it will be met by our professional men with characteristic firmness, and treated with all the skill derived from the lights of science, and the experience of the old world. What we propose is simply to collect and republish for the information of our readers, from such sources as are within our reach, some of the most prominent and curious facts and circumstances connected with the history of the malady.

It is not uniformly admitted to be true that the Cholera,—the name by which the pestilence is properly known, although said to have none of the peculiar symptoms of cholera proper,—is a new disease, within the present century. The physicians of India who have treated of it, found records of its existence at very remote periods. It was at Bengal in 1762, and carried off 30,000 persons, and returned again in 1781. It was at Madras in 1774, at the Mauritius in 1775, and in Arcot in 1787. It is also said to have appeared in the epidemic form in England in 1669 and 1676.

However the identity of these diseases may be settled, the present Cholera made its first appearance on the 20th of August, 1817, at Jessore, a town situated north east of Calcutta about 100 miles. In September it reached Calcutta. During the year 1818 it spread in different directions from Calcutta; northward to Delhi; westward to Bombay, which it reached in September, 1818; southward to Madras,

which it reached in October, 1819; and eastward along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, to the kingdom of Arracan, where it arrived in the commencement of 1819. The whole of the Indian Peninsula, containing six hundred thousand square miles, was thus traversed by the Cholera in about a year. Its progress eastward continued to be rapid. From Arracan it extended to Siam, and after destroying 40,000 persons in Baka or Bangkok, the capital of that kingdom, it passed through the Peninsula of Malacca, successively visited the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, and in 1820 reached Canton, and ravaged the Philippine and Spice Islands. In less than two years it had thus traversed and ravaged a space in Asia, not less than 1300 leagues in length and a thousand in breadth, or nearly one hundred and twenty millions of square miles.

Its western progress towards Europe continued, but with various rapidity. From Bombay it proceeded in 1821 in one direction along the coast to the Gulf of Ormus and the Persian Gulf, attacking the islands also; and crossing the Arabian sea it appeared on the opposite shore, and followed the coast there up to the same gulfs, on the Arabian side. Passing up on both sides in Arabia and Persia, it attacked Bussora with great violence, carrying off fifteen thousand or eighteen thousand, or more than one fourth of the whole population in fourteen days. Shortly after it separated into two branches, one of which ascended to Astracan, a large and populous town situated at the mouth of the Volga, on the northern shore of the Caspian Sea, which it reached in September 1823;—and by the other passed through and ravaged Arabia, Mesopotamia and Syria, to the shores of the Mediterranean, in November 1822. In seven months the disease had extended itself over a vast extent of territory, with undiminished virulence and rapidity, and as early as 1823 it was established at two points on the frontier of Europe.

During the entire period from 1823 to 1830, Asia was annually subjected to the ravages of the pestilence, which thus delayed upon the extreme boundaries of that continent, and with every facility for its introduction across an imaginary boundary into Europe, especially through the Mediterranean ports. Yet it was not until 1830, seven years after its appearance at Astracan, that it passed over from that point into European territories. In July in that year, it attacked Astracan severely, and passing along the Don, the Dnieper and the Volga into Europe, spread with amazing rapidity, traversing a space of sixteen hundred miles in little more than two months. Its gradual advance through Europe since its introduction into Poland by the Russian Army in 1831 is well known. It has finally reached some of the busiest and most populous points on the western coasts of Europe. Where is it to stop? Will the mighty volume of waters which roll between us and its present victims be a more formidable and impassable barrier than were the mountains of Asia? Or is the Great Pestilence destined to overcome all obstacles of nature, and circumnavigate the world, carrying its destroying ravages into every habitable region? These are the inquiries which fill the thought and alarm the apprehensions of all.—inquiries to which no answer is expected or can be given but a reference to the fearful future.

The history of the Cholera thus far, has shown that where it has once attacked a place it establishes itself permanently, and becomes an epidemic, re-appearing at intervals with violence. Up to May 1831, a period of fourteen years, six hundred and fifty six irruptions of Cholera had been ascertained. In India alone, the number of irruptions has been 433. Calcutta has been attacked every year, Bombay twelve times, Madras nine times, &c. M. de Jonnes estimates the mortality in India at 2,500,000 annually, or 53,000,000 for the fourteen years! The lowest calculation gives eighteen millions for Indostan, and about thirty-six millions for the rest of Asia and Europe—being more than fifty millions of deaths in fourteen years from one fatal disease.

Wherever the cholera has appeared, it has seldom destroyed less than one third of the diseased. In India the proportion has been generally about one half. Not unfrequently three fifths, two thirds, and six sevenths of the infected, perished. We have heretofore remarked upon the caprice with which its ravages have been apparently directed, the mortality under precisely similar circumstances varying in a manner yet unexplained and apparently unaccountable.

Its caprice of movement is not less remarkable. The reports of the India Medical Board state that the disease would sometimes take a complete circle round a village, and, leaving it untouched, pass on as if it were wholly to depart from the district. Then, after a lapse of weeks, perhaps months, it would suddenly re-appear, and scarcely touching the parts formerly attacked, ravage the spot which had so recently escaped. It is also stated that in the very centre of infected districts there are sometimes found narrow patches and stripes of territory into which the disease has never penetrated. Other caprices have also marked its career. In most cases of irruption it has been found to increase with the advance of summer, and to decrease or disappear as the winter advanced. In Russia the

reverse took place: Cholera invaded Moscow in the dead of winter, with the thermometer at 16° below zero, and spread as the weather became colder.—In general it has been most fatal in hot, moist places, the banks of rivers and the sources of miasmatic vapours. On the other hand, it has attacked with great violence places the most remote from such influences. Arabia, destitute of water, was fearfully ravaged, and the villages at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, were also severely visited.

It has generally attacked the filthy and those who live in crowded and unclean habitations. It nevertheless originated in a country where frequent ablutions are not a pleasure but a religious duty. It spread in India over the province of Caucasus, where there are but eight inhabitants to a square league, as well as Hindostan where there are 1200 inhabitants on an equal space.

For these details we are chiefly indebted to articles in the Foreign Quarterly Review for October last, the Westminster Review for the same month, and the London Quarterly for November. These Reviews contain a vast multitude of facts and speculations on the subject, which are important and interesting. They all concur in maintaining the contagiousness of cholera, and support their views by an imposing array of facts and reasonings.—It is a question of infinite importance, in which we are disposed to believe with the Philadelphia Board of Health,—themselves non-contagionists,—that it is wise for public safety to assume and treat it as contagious, until the contrary is demonstrated.

## Pennsylvania College AT GETTYSBURG.

THE Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and of the County generally, are informed, that the Trustees of the "PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE AT GETTYSBURG" will be chosen on the 4th day of July next, and that Judge BLYTHE, of Harrisburg, has consented to deliver an Oration on the occasion: The Introductory Prayer to be offered by the Rev. Dr. PAXTON. The exercises will take place in the Presbyterian Church of this borough. The citizens of the Borough and County are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Academy.

Committee of Arrangement.  
June 12, 1832. td

## NOTICE.

A Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity," will be held at the Court-house, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. when an Address will be delivered by one of its members. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend. S. R. RUSSELL, Sec'y.  
June 19. tm

## Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order; each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.  
By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.

## DINNER.

Persons who may desire to dine with the "Guards," are respectfully invited to do so, and to leave their names with Maj. J. Sanders. (who will prepare the dinner) or either of the subscribers, as soon as may be convenient. Wm. A. RIGG, } Committee.  
G. WAMPLER, }  
J. HECK, }

June 26. tp

## FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve. Inquire of

J. B. McPHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf

## UTRAP

AND

GOOD

HATS

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere and thankful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal and unexpected encouragement he has received. In the short time he has been in business, and informs them that he still manufactures and constantly keeps on hand, at his establishment in Carlisle-street, a few doors north of the Stage-Office, and directly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Berlucchy,

ALL KINDS OF CASTORS, RORAMS, BEAVER & OTTER HATS, SAXONY & SPANISH BODIES.

His prices are from Two to Four Dollars. His hats are trimmed in the best style, and cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability. He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

## Second-hand Hats,

which are of a good quality, and will be sold low. He invites his country friends to give him a call and he will endeavor to please them. Any person wishing to purchase Hats by the case or dozen, can be supplied on very reasonable terms & on the shortest notice.

The highest prices given for Country Produce, in exchange for Hats.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, June 19. td

## FRESH Drugs & Medicines, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

## Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

## GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of

## Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 29. tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Cownover, Sen late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. WM. COWNOVER, } Adm's.  
GARRET COWNOVER, }  
June 19. 4t



## EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

## DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

## DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual constipation, head aches, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but pass from the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."



We have never seen such a pestilence as that which desolated Montreal—one thousand have died in a population of twenty five thousand in ten days—a mortality unheard of. Had the rates of death been the same in London, 60,000 would have died, and in Paris 40,000; one hundred and forty nine were buried in one day. The Protestant burying grounds were full of bodies unburied, and the Clergyman would read the funeral service over twenty at a time. The people here and at Montreal are full of admiration at the zeal and devotion of the Catholic Priests—Is it to be wondered at that they have a strong hold upon the affections of the people, when night and day they are found at the bed side of the sick?

On board of the steamboat John Molson, in which we descended to this place, we found directions for patients dying with Cholera—they are thrown overboard immediately. I will send on a copy of this paper.

The question most interesting to the medical profession is the introduction of this disease—is it atmospheric or is it imported? We shall examine this subject minutely—it is all important to our city. We were informed by Dr. Holmes of Montreal, that an emigrant died at the wharf of the Cholera, and the next day the disease sprung up in three different sections of the city, and those persons who were infected had no communication with the sick man, and one was at least a half of a mile from him. Is it not most extraordinary that it should have spread from this one centre and assimilated the atmosphere to itself with such celerity and intensity in the space of twelve hours—It is vain to fly, if you leave the city you lose medical advice and perhaps on your journey take the disease. Courage is the great preservative. It is on our continent, and if I am not deceived it will pass over it. It is in the air—Will our quarantines reach it? Yet I say quarantine. It is of the greatest consequence to quiet the public mind. It is a manageable disease and under the control of medicine. The intemperate it invariably cuts off—it is equally fatal to the timid; be fearless and you will be safe.

I hope to be in town before it arrives. It is my intention to make myself thoroughly acquainted with it—Let our ward be thoroughly cleansed, and let such inhabitants be removed who are in a filthy condition, and to the poor let flannel and woollen stockings be distributed; these are most salutary precautions.

I hope to be home by the fourth day of July—at least before this calamity overtakes our city. I am, very truly,  
W. C. RHINELANDER.  
G. D. STRONG, Esq.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 2.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silas Richards. Capt. Holdridge, we have received our usual copious supply of English Journals—from London to the 22d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.

It does not appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. This much at least is certain that either such creation will take place or the anti-reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.

M. CASIMIR PERIER has at last fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not yet been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.

PARIS, May 10.—M. Casimir Perier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning a little before 8 o'clock. During the previous 48 hours he had been sinking so fast that his physicians saw that no human skill could keep him long alive. His mental faculties returned at the commencement of this crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

A later arrival brings English dates to the 1st of June.

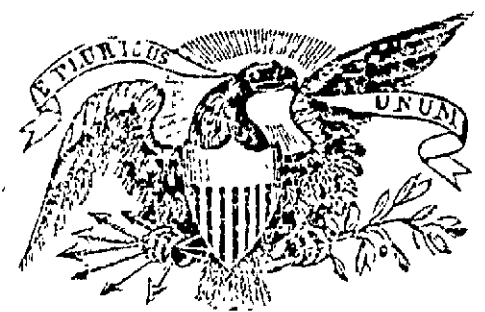
Great Britain.—The Reform Bill was making rapid progress in the Lords—By the votes taken, there is but a thin attendance of members during the desultory discussions of the various clauses of the Bill, and the Premier carries every thing in his own way. The Duke of Wellington had gone into the country, to remain there until after the passage of the bill; and it appears that most of the Tory Lords have likewise absented themselves.

The Morning Herald of the 31st says:

We congratulate our readers on the safe delivery of the Reform Bill from the dreaded ordeal of the Committee. It is now quite evident that no further opposition will be attempted. The Report is to be taken into further consideration on Friday next.

The debate in the House was to be continued on the 1st ult.

France.—The news from Paris is to the 22d May inclusive. The Cholera had nearly disappeared in Paris. On the 20th the deaths in that capital were but nine. There were fifteen new cases, and thirty-five recoveries. The Ministry remains incomplete. The Princess Louise was soon to leave Paris to be married to King Leopold—Louis Philippe was going to meet his intended son-in-law in Compeigne.



### ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, July 10.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—The organization of this Institution took place on Wednesday last the 4th day of July. Agreeably to previous arrangement, a procession was formed, at half past 10 o'clock, at the Academy, under the direction of Gen. T. C. MILLER and Col. M. C. CLARKSON, Marshals of the day, in the following order:

1. The Gettysburg Guards;
2. The Strangers and Citizens;
3. The Invited Strangers;
4. The Students of the Gymnasium;
5. The Students of the Seminary;
6. The Teachers and Professors;
7. The Clergy;
8. The Patrons;
9. The Orator of the day, accompanied by the officiating Clergyman.

In this order, the Procession moved to the Presbyterian Church; and the line being opened, the Orator and officiating Clergyman passed in, followed by the Patrons, &c. in inverted order. An appropriate hymn was sung by the Choir, accompanied with instrumental music; after which a most fervent and impressive Prayer was offered up to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Wm. PAXTON, D. D. An Address was then delivered by the Hon. CALVIN BURKE, of Harrisburg, which will be found in the preceding page. After another Hymn by the Choir, the ceremonies were closed with the Benediction, by the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, of York. The procession then moved to the Court-house, and was dismissed.

The Patrons, Clergy, and a large number of Strangers and Citizens, partook of a Public Dinner, prepared for the occasion at the "Franklin House."

We were much pleased to see the order and harmony which reigned throughout the whole proceedings—nothing having occurred with which even the most fastidious could find fault.

In the afternoon, the Patrons of the Pennsylvania College assembled, and chose the following

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. C. BLYTHE, Harrisburg, President of the Board.

Rev. J. G. MORRIS, Baltimore, Sec'y.

Mr. J. B. McPHERSON, Gett'g, Treas'r.

Hon. A. THOMPSON, Chambersburg.

Rev. J. G. SCHMUCKER, D. D. York.

" D. F. SCHAEFFER, Frederick, Md.

" J. BAKER, Lancaster.

" A. RECK, Middletown, Md.

Hon. D. SHEFFER, Petersburg, Pa.

Rev. J. F. HEYER, Somerset, Pa.

" E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Gettysb'g.

" S. S. SCHMUCKER, do.

Mr. T. C. MILLER, do.

" J. F. MACFARLANE, do.

" R. G. HARPER, do.

Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, Philadelphia.

" J. RUTHRAUFF, Hanover, Pa.

" J. MEDFORD, Martinsburg, Va.

" B. KURTZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

" E. KELLER, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

" A. LOCHMAN, Harrisburg.

In the evening the Board of Trustees met, and organized the following

#### FACULTY.

S. S. SCHMUCKER, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Science;

E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Professor of the Latin Language and German Literature;

H. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Belles Lettres;

M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy;

J. H. MARSDEN, Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

A competent Professor of the French Language, it is expected, will also be provided by the commencement of the Session, which will begin on the 7th of October next.

We congratulate the friends of Literature and Science in general, and of this Institution in particular, on the favorable auspices under which the new College will go into operation.

Professor Schmucker and Rev. Dr. Hazelius have been invited to take charge of two Professorships for the present, and have consented to do so; although it is not their design to be permanently connected with the instruction of the Institution.

A melancholy accident occurred in this town on yesterday week. A young man, named ANTHONY PELLAS, fell from a platform in the rear of Mr. Atlee's Shop, which is about 11 or 12 feet high, and fractured his skull. He survived but a few hours. Truly, "in the midst of life, we are in death."

The joint resolution to request the President of the United States to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for the aversion of the Asiatic Cholera, has passed both Houses of Congress. Whether he will comply with the request, is doubtful. There should be but one opinion upon this subject, and that in favor of this whole nation hurling itself before the mighty hand of God, and imploring Him to avert from us that dreadful scourge, which is even now within our borders. If the President will not appoint a day for this purpose, let the different Churches of our country unite in the measure.

The Hagers town Torch Light says: "The body of an infant, in a putrid state, with its head severed from its body, was found on Tuesday afternoon last, in a common sewer, near the town turn. We have not yet heard any suspicion expressed, as to the identity of the unnatural mother."

Mr. Clark's bill relative to the Public Lands, has passed the Senate 26 to 18, and has been postponed in the House of Representatives until next session, by a small majority.

There has been a series of fires in the city of New-York during the past week. A number of buildings were destroyed or much injured; and one man lost his life.

### Cholera in New-York.

This dreadful scourge has broken out in the City of New-York, in its highest form of malignity. Several cases occurred in the beginning of last week, upon the nature of which there was a diversity of opinion among the medical men—Dr. Rhineland, who had just returned from Canada, [and whose letter from there will be found in the preceding column] and Dr. De Kay, who had seen the disease in Europe, having pronounced the cases Asiatic Cholera, and other members of the Board of Health holding different opinions.

The matter is now, however, placed beyond a doubt. The Board of Health have officially announced the existence of the disease in the City, and in their report of Thursday, at 12 o'clock, for the 24 hours preceding, state the number of cases to be TWENTY, of which ELEVEN are dead! They are not confined to any particular district, but are in different parts of the City. There had been one death at the Alms-house, connected with which is the Penitentiary. The Court on Thursday morning discharged all the prisoners confined for misdemeanors, on their own recognizances.

The Cholera, it is now conceded, is atmospheric—and is pursuing its devastating course from nation to nation, disregarding every barrier, natural or artificial. That it will visit every part of our country, it is reasonable to presume; but it is to be hoped, that the attention which is being paid to the cleanliness of our cities and towns, and strict regulation of our diet and habits, may have a tendency to mitigate its violence. Let every precaution be taken, which prudence may suggest, and leave the result to an over-ruling Providence.

#### TOWN MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, held in the court-house on the evening of the 6th inst. to devise means for purifying and cleansing the Streets, Lots, Alleys, &c. of said Borough, and of adopting some precautionary measures to prevent the spread of disease, and more especially of that dreadful scourge, which, after having devastated Asia and Europe, has at length reached our shores—The Hon. W. McCLAREN was called to the Chair, and D. M. SMYER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, it was on motion,

Resolved, That a Committee, to be composed in part of Medical men, be appointed to examine the public streets and allies of the borough, as well as private premises within its bounds, for nuisances, depositories of filth, and other matters likely to generate disease, and make report to the Burgess of the Borough in 24 hours, if practicable.

Resolved, That this committee continue their duties from day to day as long as it shall be necessary.

Resolved, That said committee consist of five persons for Baltimore-street, runner for York, Chambersburg, and Carlisle streets, and runner for Middle-street and all other parts of the Borough not previously included.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Citizens of the Borough, to keep a constant supervision of their premises, and to make a free & frequent use of Lime and Chloride of Lime, in their cellars, privies, and wherever else it may be necessary.

On motion, ordered, That the chair appoint the committee, above directed to be raised. The Chair then appointed the following persons to compose the Committee, viz: For Baltimore street.—J. F. McFarlane, Wm. W. Bell, T. J. Cooper, Jacob Sanders, and Dr. D. Gilbert.

York-street.—George Smyser, Dr. D. Horner, and Anthony H. Kurtz.

Carlisle-street.—Dr. C. N. Berliacchy, Jno. R. Clark, and Wm. Paxton.

Chambersburg-street.—Adam Walter, Esq. Dr. H. Smyser, and John Slentz.

Middle-street.—James Bowen, Jacob Zeigler, and George Armor.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the papers in the Borough.

WILLIAM McCLAREN, Chairman.

DANIEL M. SMYER, Sec'y.

#### WASHINGTON, July 2.

United States Bank.—The earnestness with which the bill for continuing this useful institution was taken up and discussed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, and the strength of the votes appearing in its favor, justify an expectation, that it will become a law, so far as depends on the decision of that House. The subject has been so long before Congress, and before the public, that no lengthened debates, we presume, are likely now to arise upon it. Indeed the advanced stage of the session seems unfriendly to the protracted discussion of any thing. The doubts which are entertained in regard to the President's approbation of the bill, will also, perhaps, hasten the decision upon it in the House of Representatives, since we hold it to be clearly the duty of both Houses to remain in session for ten days after this bill, (and every other of importance) shall have been presented to the President, in order that he may have the full constitutional time for consideration, and either approve it, or return it with his objections. If the President shall have insurmountable objections, of a constitutional nature, he will, doubtless, negative the bill; but we cannot suppose he would do so upon any subordinate grounds, such as the fitness of the present time for the measure. It has not been customary for Presidents to oppose their own opinions to the deliberate decisions of Congress on such reasons; especially in cases closely connected with the revenue and finances of the country. Moreover, whatever differences of opinion might once have existed in regard to the time of re-chartering the Bank, the very fact that the Representatives of the People, who have come from the people later than the President himself, have decided that this is the fittest time, should outweigh many minor difficulties. It ought to be the more decisive, because the President himself was the very first man in the country who urged Congress to an early consideration of the Bank question, and should therefore, we think, be the very last man to object to it on the ground of its being too early; more especially since, in consequence

of his recommendation, the subject has been more universally discussed and exhausted, than almost any other matter since the foundation of the Government. We cannot, then, think that the objection as to time is valid, as an argument in Congress, and far less as a reason, on the part of the President, to annul the results of those deliberate proceedings which he, himself, specially and repeatedly invited. Unless, therefore, the President should find his way obstructed by insuperable constitutional difficulties, we should presume that he would approve the bill.

[Since the above article was in type, we learn that the Bank bill passed the House of Representatives on the evening of the 2d, 107 to 85, and was sent to the President. The opinion seems to be prevalent, that he will put his veto upon it. If so, what will Pennsylvania say, after the unanimous expression of her Legislature in its favor?]

#### WASHINGTON, July 7.

The Session of Congress is rapidly drawing to a close. The Tariff Bill is yet with the Senate. The United States Bank Charter Bill is in the hands of the President, and its fate in suspense. The opinion yesterday appeared to be, that he will not sign the bill, but will return it this day, with his objections, to the House in which it originated.

It will be a matter of surprise to those who have put it upon record, in solemn resolves, that the President of the United States was entitled to unfading honors for his veto of the Maysville Road Bill, the Louisville Canal Bill, &c., to learn that the President has approved and signed this week a bill, the very title of which makes it more obnoxious to objection than the whole of the provisions of the bills of a like nature upon which the Veto was pronounced two years ago. It is "An act making appropriations for certain INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS for the year 1832," and includes appropriations for almost every sort of public work coming under that definition, from the sum of \$270,000 for carrying on the works of the Delaware Breakwater, down to a modicum of \$250 "for removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river." The whole sum appropriated by the bill considerably exceeds a Million of Dollars.

Our columns are too heavily laden to leave room for any comments upon this singular contradiction, by the Executive, of his own principles. For the present, we can only congratulate our readers on the consequence, whatever be the cause of it. These expenditures will be so much more added to the national wealth, prosperity, and honor.

#### CHOLERA.

The Cholera is breaking out in various places throughout the country.—We do not think it is the pestilence, but the common American Cholera, heightened by panic.

In Troy a few cases of common cholera have appeared.

In Erie, Pa. 2 cases have also appeared.

In Albany they have 3 cases: The authorities of Albany have put a quarantine upon vessels and steamboats having cholera on board. N. Y. Cour.

The Washington Globe states that "information has reached the War Department from the head quarters of General Atkinson, foot of Illinois Rapids, the 23d June, stating that General Atkinson was to march on that day with the Illinois militia, and about 400 regular troops to attack the Indians who were stationed on Rock River, in the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, where they detached small parties of 12, 20, and 40 men to annoy the frontiers and commit depredations—that on the 16th, Captain Snyder's company of volunteers had a rencontre on the head of Plain river, with a party of 40 or 50 Indians, and killed five, with a loss of three on the part of the whites; that on the same day General Dodge, at the head of 21 men, fell in with a party of 11 Sac Indians, strongly posted under the bank of a lake on the Peketicata, and succeeded in killing the whole number, having three of his own party wounded—that about the same time one white man was killed on the Da Paye river, another on the Bureau, and five near the Blue Mound diggings—that General Atkinson expected to be upon the ground at that time occupied by the Indians on the 20th June.

It is with no pleasure we prepare our readers for news of bloodshed from the West. But we are confident in the expectation that if the Indians do not decamp before our troops and militia reach the ground where they are said to be stationed, few will be suffered to escape alive. A general massacre will be the inevitable consequence. General Atkinson could not prevent it if he would; and we doubt whether it be not a part of his orders that it should take place. Ordered or not, the blood of the whites is up, and nothing but blood will appease them. Nat. Int.

Mr. Van Buren, our late Minister to England, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

Frigate Potomac and affair with the Malays.—The Washington Globe states that the Potomac reached Sumatra, in India, the 5th of February last, and not being able to obtain satisfaction for the murder and piratical pillage of a portion of the crew of the Friendship, indicted summary chas-

tisement on the treacherous offenders, by battering down their establishment on the coast.

She has lost but four men by disease and casualties of every kind, since she left the United States in August, and up to the last advices, March 12th, was at Banton Bay, in the Island of Java, on her way to Canton, and thence to her station in the Pacific.

#### MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. Mr. John N. Starr, of Taneytown, [late of this place,] to Miss Mary R. Norris, of Baltimore county.

On the 20th ult. Mr. Samuel N. Barns, [formerly of this place,] to Miss Eliza Anderson, daughter of Geo. W. Anderson, all of Monroe county, East Tennessee.

#### DIED.

On the 2d inst. Miss Mary Ann Gowen, daughter of Mr. Daniel Gowen, of this borough, in the 25th year of her age.

On Tuesday night last, at Carlisle, Mrs. Mary D. Mahon, wife of John D. Mahon, Esq. and daughter of the Hon. Thomas Duncan, deceased, aged 32 years.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, to ascertain the Claims against the HANOVER AND CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

#### Notice is hereby Given,

That we will attend at the house of Wm. McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, on Wednesday the 8th day of August next, at 2 o'clock; at which time all claims must be presented, as a distribution will be made.

ROBERT SMITH,  
J. F. MACFARLANE,  
J. B. McPHERSON, } Aud'ts.  
July 10. tm

#### To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 27th of August, for the hearing of me and my Creditors; at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

DAVID CLARK.

July 10.

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SNEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of August next—

#### Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

#### SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
ONE of 10,000,  
4 of 5,000, 10 of 1,000.

THE FOURTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 14th July.

60 Number Lottery—2 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	51	200
2	10,000	51
1	5,000	51
10	1,000	102
1	600	102
20	500	1479
45	300	11475

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, July 3. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 13,

58 38 24 33 19 28 5 12 32



# **Pennsylvania College.**

[COMMUNICATED.]

Gettysburg, July 3d, 1832.

Hon. C. BLYTHE.

Dear Sir—The Patrons of the "Pennsylvania College" tender to your thanks for the very appropriate and excellent Address delivered by you this day, and beg leave respectfully to request of you a copy of the same for publication.

With sentiments of great respect,

We are, your's, &c.

J. B. McPHERSON,

J. F. MACFARLANE,

R. G. HARPER,

Com.  
of the  
Patrons.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1832.

DEAR SIRS—Agreeably to the request of the Patrons of the "Pennsylvania College," are unpurged by expressions their kindness dictated, I herewith transmit a copy of my Address, to you, for publication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. BLYTHE.

Messrs. J. B. McPHERSON,

J. F. MACFARLANE,

R. G. HARPER,

Com.  
of the  
Patrons.

## **ADDRESS.**

DELIVERED BY THE HON. C. BLYTHE, AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE AT GETTYSBURG," ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1832.

THE day on which we are assembled, makes it not only proper, but indispensable, that we should recur to the scenes of the Revolution. The return of the day which gave us rank as a nation, is attended with so many grateful recollections, that it cannot be suffered to pass without some manifestation of joy. The interest which our Revolution would naturally excite, by the variety and character of the incidents it produced, is still increasing, by the magnitude of its result. The beginning of most nations is obscured by fable. Our origin is too recent to be forgotten. When we contemplate its history, we cannot but admire the goodness and power of Providence, which, from causes apparently so inadequate, brought about results of such magnitude. A reference to some of its causes and incidents, on an occasion like the present, cannot be uninteresting. I cannot promise any incidents not already familiar; nor any reflections upon them; that would not be better supplied by most of those who hear me. To us, hardly any incident connected with that event can be unimportant. Each one will be capable of adding his own reflections to any suggestion of mine.

It is not possible to recur to the history of our revolution, without remarking the high tone of patriotism and ardent love of liberty, by which the actors in that scene were influenced. To the universal prevalence of these feelings amongst our ancestors, are we indebted for the origin and successful termination of that arduous struggle which resulted in our independence. We witness their operation, in the partial struggle at Lexington; their powerful ascendancy over every other feeling at Bunker's hill, when, in contempt of danger, the most powerful nation on earth was defied by open war. We learn the universal prevalence of the same feelings, in the eagerness with which the whole population crowded to participate in the arrest and destruction of the enemy on the plains of Saratoga.

However much we may admire the heroism, which encounters danger in open battle—the patient fortitude evinced by our ancestors, under the protracted sufferings and privations of the revolution, is entitled to a higher praise. In vain, they repulsed, destroyed, or captured whole armies: New armies, from the inexhaustible hosts of their adversary, arrived on their shores. The merciless savage, with his tomahawk and scalping knife, was on one side, the bayonet and cannon on the other—while the traitor's sword was suspended over all, ready to encircle the necks of those, whom the fortune of war should spare. All these were sufficiently appalling. They were insufficient to make the patriots of the revolution swerve from their purpose; whilst the remnant of their gallant army, wasted by disease and death, followed their invincible chief to seemingly inevitable destruction. Even in the midst of winter, suffering under hunger and cold; with hardly the covering required by decency, much less sufficient to guard against the severity of the season, the soldier was still cheered and sustained by crowds of patriotic citizens, who left their homes, to join the ranks, to supply the waste of war, and participate in all the dangers of the field.

To form a right estimate of such conduct, we must look to the motives which produced it. Our ancestors can hardly be said to have suffered severely from the causes that led to the revolution. The slight taxes that were imposed by the parent country, could scarcely have been felt as a burthen. It was against the principle they contended. They would not close their eyes upon the first dawn of despotism. Many of them had left the land of their nativity to escape from arbitrary power. All were imbued with an ardent love of liberty. They prized freedom, because they believed it ennobled human nature. They were not content, because, in their own persons, they suffered hardly any molestation. They were determined their children should enjoy rights, without which, they esteemed even life a doubtful blessing. The gentle encroachments of tyranny in one generation, would be a precedent for its unlimited exercise in the next. Resistance to the very appearance of such an evil, seemed to them a sacred duty. With such views, they resisted taxation by Parliament, however slight. They considered themselves deprived of the essential characteristics of freemen, if obliged to submit to a legislation, affecting either their persons or property, to which they were not parties. They would not submit to taxation

countrymen in the foreground, they occupied at once the post of honor and of danger, when they pledged to the prosecution of their purpose, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." A glance at the circumstances under which this declaration was promulgated, will show that this pledge was not merely a figure of rhetoric. Had failure been the consequence, they would have been the first victims of vengeance. Their fortunes would have become the prey of their oppressors. Their honor with their conduct would have been consigned to the partial historian of despotism, to be branded with every epithet, by which to designate imbecile rebellion and unsuccessful treason. Under the protection of that Providence, to which with confidence they appealed, success crowned their efforts, and millions this day commemorate with pride and gratitude, an act, at the very recollection of which, in case of failure, they would have quailed.

We cannot recur too frequently, to the history of the times and of the men of the Revolution. It furnishes the highest examples, which to admire and imitate. From it may be drawn lessons of the greatest practical utility. The principles that led to it, which are consecrated by its accomplishment, should be planted and firmly rooted in the breast of every American citizen. They are the principles of universal liberty. There is no individual so obscure as to be beyond their influence. There is no citizen so feeble, who may not by his exertions contribute to their practical application. Having for their basis the good of the whole, they must rely for success upon the exertions of all. Our revolution may be said to abound in men and incidents, that would adorn the brightest page of history. If we turn to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and examine their individual characters, or their collective acts—in virtue, in wisdom, in purity of purpose and devoted patriotism, they may be compared, without disparagement, with the most illustrious of the human family. Is there any one in the most exalted ranks of European nobility, that can lay claim to such enviable distinction as the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Our soldiers cannot boast of the monuments erected on the heaps of slain, that have graced the triumphs of other armies; but in every characteristic, that should distinguish a patriotic soldier, they may justly challenge a comparison. Would America exchange the tomb of Washington for the ashes of Napoleon?

But it must always be remembered, that to the great body of the people are we indebted for our Revolution. Imbued with the spirit of freedom, they were prepared to brave every danger, to submit to every privation, to secure that liberty they prized above life. The glory acquired in that arduous struggle, cannot be engrossed by a few. It has rendered honorable the name of American. This is not an idle distinction. It is founded in truth. It depends on ourselves whether it shall continue to be deserved. If the honor acquired by the blood of our ancestors, is lost by the misconduct of their descendants, it must give place to a disgrace not less universal. The example of an heroic people, by whose exertions so many advantages were achieved, cannot be lost upon their descendants. On an occasion like the present, we may recur to their achievements with pride and exultation. But we should familiarize ourselves with their history, that we may be influenced by their example. It should excite us to the fearless discharge of duty in every extremity. Actuated by the best motives, in vindication of the soundest principles, they exhibited a courage and constancy under difficulties, that a people are rarely required to encounter.

If we look to the result of their exertions, we shall find additional motives to emulate their example. Hardly half a century has elapsed, and twelve millions of freemen repose in security, under the protection of those principles established by the Revolution. The tree of liberty already overshadows the whole western continent. Encouraged by the steady blaze and genial warmth of freedom here, its friends have blown afresh the spark of liberty in Europe. The old world presents two plainly distinct parties. The people on one side demand the restoration of their rights. The privileged few persist in an effort to retain their usurped prerogatives. The struggle may be protracted. It is no longer doubtful. The nineteenth century will witness the extinction of Kings and Nobility; and the divine prerogative of the one, and the insolent pretensions of the other, to be the pillars of the throne and the social edifice, will be mingled with the rubbish of the dark ages. Europe regenerated, the benighted children of Asia will, with difficulty, close their eyes upon the increasing light, and the pale crescent may be doomed to fade before the brilliant light of the stars of Columbia.

A reference to the importance of the position we occupy, and to the influence our institutions necessarily exert upon the civilized world, should not be made, merely to indulge our pride, or flatter our national vanity. The importance of the trust should excite us to discharge it with the greater vigilance and fidelity. To secure this end, intelligence is essential. One ignorant of his duty cannot be expected to perform it. The education of its youth is the first care of a republic. Every institution having this for its object, is entitled to the most serious regard.

The transition from contemplating the men and principles of the Revolution, to the subject of Education, is not difficult. We turn to the latter, as the means of improving and perpetuating the inestimable advantages received from the former. The aim of the Revolution sought to remove every needless shackles and every arbitrary restriction, which a despotic government could impose on the mind. They believed, if the people were left to the free exercise of their faculties, and the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, they would not be slow to improve these advantages. The result has certainly not entirely disappointed their anticipations. In wealth and general improvement, has certainly exceeded the most sanguine calculations. Whether the improvement of the minds of our people has kept pace with the others, may be a doubtful question. That the mind has not been entirely neglected, the progress of general improvement is a conclusive proof. That it has not received the attention it merits, is apparent to the most casual observer. Our own Pennsylvania, so distinguished for its wealth, its improvements, and the industry of its people, I regret to say, has not given to Education that attention which, I think, her best interests demand. I do not mean to say, that Pennsylvania has not, among her sons, a proportion of men of

talents, of learning and scientific attainments, equal to any of her sister States. What I mean to say is, that intelligence is not diffused among her people, in proportion to their wealth, or their means of acquiring it. It is not enough, that we can boast of having among us, even a numerous class of men distinguished for their learning and abilities. The age in which we live, the form of our institutions, the political position we occupy, and our best interests, all require, that the great mass of the people should be elevated by a higher grade of intelligence. Our State is not deficient in institutions of learning, that afford to as many as frequent them the best education. We want a taste for acquiring information generally diffused among our people—a zeal in pursuit of it, that will not be deterred by slight obstacles. It cannot be too earnestly and generally inculcated, that the success of our free institutions, which all so much value, the security of our rights and liberties, depend upon the general intelligence of the people—an intelligence, that will enable them to judge of both men and measures—that will qualify them to discharge their social duties, and decide on political measures involving their highest interests. To them belongs as well the right to decide, as the consequences of decision, on questions of the last importance.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania College, which is this day organized at this place, has afforded the occasion of presenting some observations on the subject of Education generally. Placed under the direction of men of talents and learning, it cannot fail to be extensively useful. Whilst we should never lose sight of the necessity of raising our standard of general Education, and rendering it, as near as possible, universal, the Colleges and Seminaries of learning should be zealously sustained. To them we must look for the benefits of a systematic education, that will enable us to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and to maintain our rank in the civilized world. The framers of our Constitution thought their importance required an injunction to be inserted among the fundamental laws of the State, "that the arts and sciences should be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning." That injunction cannot be disregarded with impunity. If regard is had merely to the power acquired through the arts and sciences, their value cannot be over-rated. By their aid, the laws of nature are made subservient to the mind of man. It would be no ordinary task to enumerate the aids derived from these sources—from the axe which fells the forest, to the majestic ship which, under the guidance of the magnetic needle, carries the products of agricultural skill to the most distant regions of the earth. Without their aid, civilized society would soon sink into the state of the savage. With their assistance, no limits can be fixed to the advancement of improvement. No country can present a stronger instance of the triumph of art and science, than our own. Two centuries ago it was a wilderness; now millions repose in security and abundance, where a few thousand savages sustained a precarious existence, under the alternate apprehension of the tomahawk and famine. A people, whose fathers hazarded life and treasure, to remove every shackle from the human mind, should be the last to manifest an indifference to its cultivation. That there is in our country an indifference, which seems even to approach to a dislike or distrust of what is called a liberal education, among the great mass of our people, is a painful truth. An opinion seems to be entertained, that such education is only necessary, or even suitable, to the few destined for the professions, consequently called learned. For too many, the most useful means of our education are thought to be sufficient. What is it to be able to read and write? These qualifications only furnish the means of acquiring and communicating knowledge. If the tools of a mechanic are placed in the hands of an apprentice, will he acquire a knowledge of any particular art or trade, without instruction in their use, or materials on which to employ them? There are, no doubt, many self-taught men, who have been an ornament to their country. But it must be recollected, that these self-taught men have, by painful industry, acquired that very knowledge which it is the object of systematic education to impart. It is not the mode of acquiring, but the indifference to the possession of it, that is the subject of regret. These sentiments, in reference to the limited extent of education, are fraught with the most pernicious consequences. There is no profession, rank, order, or condition of men, in our commonwealth, to whom a liberal knowledge is not suitable. The people of Europe, whom we are accustomed to regard as the willing slaves of arbitrary power, excel in their thirst after general knowledge. In Germany, even in despotic Prussia, the universities are crowded with the youth drawn together from all ranks and conditions of society. Thousands who are destined to become lawyers, physicians, soldiers, farmers, merchants, or mechanics, mingle together at the fountains of knowledge, and separate to enter upon their respective pursuits, with their minds stored with the most general information.

It is generally objected, that a system of universal education, like a levy en masse, is, in its nature, impracticable; that by withdrawing all from the pursuits of industry, the object would be entirely defeated. This is putting the case in an extreme point of view, not warranted by the propositions of the warmest advocates of education. It is not proposed, by new application of conscription, to convert a whole people into a nation of scholars; or, that the whole population should become Philosophers, and, like the people of Athens, spend their time in nothing else but "to tell or to hear some new thing." There is a just medium that must be observed in all human affairs. It is not expected that all the youth of our country can enter within the walls of a College, to receive an education. But it is believed, that thousands could do so, is destitute of a sense of it. He that should disregard it, among the motives that govern human conduct, would overlook one of the most powerful principles established by the Author of Nature. The occasion will not warrant a discussion of the incontrovertible evidence of the truth of these propositions, derived from Revelation. Suffice it to say, there is not an injunction of Revelation inconsistent with rational Morality. Religion, discernible by Nature, is made manifest by Revelation. Upon this basis alone can Morality be firmly fixed. The other principles of nature may aid, but it is upon this Rock, that our hopes can rest with unshaken confidence. In this resource are to be found mo-

tives adequate and universal. The human mind can no more disregard its eternal interests, when perceived, than the material world can disobey the laws of gravitation, when placed within their influence. Such is the immutable law of nature. No individual is beyond its influence. This resource will not be neglected by those entrusted with the direction of the Institution this day organized among you. Mingling the truths of religion with the interests of humanity, they will successfully point the youthful mind to the great object of its existence. There are not wanting some in our country, who honestly think, that the ministers of religion should be excluded from our institutions of education. If religion was a monster that ought to be exterminated, its ministers should perish with it. Constituted as it is, the most exalted principle of our nature, those intimately acquainted with its operations deserve our regard. The institutions of our happy country recognize no privileged orders on one hand, nor principle of exclusion on the other. The qualifications of all are submitted to the test of fitness. Those who aspire to become the instructors of youth, should exhibit talents, learning, and sound morality. Possessed of these qualities, the pretensions of all orders and professions are equal. Judging by the experience of other nations, the Ecclesiastical order in this country, is, to some, an object of dread. The apprehension is certainly without foundation. But, be it well or ill founded, the mode of relieving it is not by setting one class of the community at war

with another, which, however specious for a time, must certainly lead to the excluding the great body of the people from a participation in the benefits of that freedom that is now so happily enjoyed. There is but one remedy against all such dangers, whether real or imaginary. It is only to be found in the intelligence and virtue of the great mass of the people. With the aid of these, all dangers from partial combinations will quickly disappear; or never be seen. Without them, all attempts will be the reliance on checks and balances, with every such ingenious contrivance, by which one class of the community is set in array against another.

Liberty is the freedom from needless restraint. To be enjoyed, as well as preserved, it must be understood. When its pleasures are tasted, and its privileges rightly appreciated, its preservation is secured. The ministers of religion in our country are among the most zealous and efficient advocates of the general diffusion of knowledge. Our seminaries of learning, under the direction of men indiscriminately drawn from various professions, are certainly not remiss in the discharge of their duty. It is to be regretted, that so few of our youth partake of their benefits. If any defect is pointed out in their organization, in a country where public sentiment is omnipotent, and the common good the object of all our institutions, they will, promptly, be made to conform to the wishes and necessities of the public. They must be sustained.

The Institution organized this day, there is every reason to believe, will prove a valuable auxiliary in the great cause of Education. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an active and intelligent people, under the direction of men of approved learning and ability, it may with confidence be predicted, that it will receive, as it assuredly will deserve, the public patronage.

## **The Cholera.**

New-York, Sunday, July 1.

**Cholera.**—We have had an interview with Dr. Rhinelander, who informs us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when he left on Wednesday last. The Medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the comfort of the sick. The Cholera had not ceased, from 20 to 30 cases were occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian Physicians was, that the disease was atmospheric and not imported or contagious. It was extending in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New-York cannot escape, but that it will be a modified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel, next to the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquor is indispensable—the moderate use of wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing in excess—avoiding unripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner, and a perfect heedlessness of the disease. Our citizens should remain in the city and not fly to the country, for many in Canada have been taken on the road, where no medical assistance could be procured. Prompt medical aid is imperative. Let our streets be kept clean, and our houses purified, and we have little to apprehend.

Quebec, Saturday, June 28, 1832.

We are in the very seat and throne of Cholera—a country of four hundred miles in extent is now under its influence. All our party became sensible of the operation of this poison, a short time after we left Albany, and at Montreal it was too decided to be mistaken. Uneasiness at the stomach, oppression at the chest, and pain in the bowels, are all premonitory symptoms, yet we feel confident, should we take the disease, it will be controlled by medicine. Fear kills more than the disease, and I do not wonder at it. For when we see so many dropping around us whom we saw in perfect health a few hours before, as has been the case upon inquiry for friends in the morning, they are found to be dead and buried, there is certainly enough to excite alarm and

anxiety, and to which there is no settled rule of practice, and so completely has the time of physicians been occupied, that no opportunity has occurred of making examinations after death. You cannot conceive the panic in every part of the country—the absorbing theme of all thoughts appears to be centred in this disease. Every countenance expresses the most intense anxiety and no one dares to inquire for his relatives and friends, indeed he hardly thinks of them—to take care of himself is his great object—fear makes him utterly selfish.

the right to govern them was founded on consent. Such are some of the principles that gave birth to the Revolution. Whilst we admire the actors in it, we cannot fail to approve the principles that led to it.

If the attainment of the highest honor, were an object of the highest ambition, the prominent actors in our Revolution may be deemed fortunate. Called by destiny to become the founders of a mighty empire, they acquitted themselves with a purity of purpose and wisdom of design, that will never cease to be admired. The signers of our Declaration of Independence may challenge a comparison with the most distinguished benefactors of the human family. Placed by their

in wealth and general improvement, has certainly exceeded the most sanguine calculations. Whether the improvement of the minds of our people has kept pace with the others, may be a doubtful question. That the mind has not been entirely neglected, the progress of general improvement is a conclusive proof. That it has not received the attention it merits, is apparent to the most casual observer. Our own Pennsylvania, so distinguished for its wealth, its improvements, and the industry of its people, I regret to say, has not given to Education that attention which, I think, her best interests demand. I do not mean to say, that Pennsylvania has not, among her sons, a proportion of men of

even not thought to be worse than useless. Many have imbibed a notion, that the pursuit and even acquisition of knowledge is calculated to unfit one for the pursuits of industry—to render the person destined to acquire subsistence by his labor, discontented with his condition. That this is a mistake, is proved by experience. Reflection would lead us to consider it altogether improbable. Moderate labor (and hardly any, in this country, are required to labor immoderately) to a person whose mind is sufficiently stored with useful knowledge, to enable him to fill the intervals of labor with rational pursuits, would be far from inspiring the great majority with discontent. Probably few situations could be

is destitute of a sense of it. He that should disregard it, among the motives that govern human conduct, would overlook one of the most powerful principles established by the Author of Nature. The occasion will not warrant a discussion of the incontrovertible evidence of the truth of these propositions, derived from Revelation. Suffice it to say, there is not an injunction of Revelation inconsistent with rational Morality. Religion, discernible by Nature, is made manifest by Revelation. Upon this basis alone can Morality be firmly fixed. The other principles of nature may aid, but it is upon this Rock, that our hopes can rest with unshaken confidence. In this resource are to be found mo-



# Pennsylvania College.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Gettysburg, July 1th, 1832.

HON. C. BLYTHE:

Dear Sir:—The Patrons of the "Pennsylvania College" tender to you their thanks for the very appropriate and excellent Address delivered by you this day; and beg leave respectfully to request of you a copy of the same for publication.

With sentiments of great respect,

We are, yours, &amp;c.

J. B. McPHERSON, } Com.

J. F. MACFARLANE, } of the

R. G. HARPER, } Patrons.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1832.

DEAR SIRS:—Agreeably to the request of the Patrons of the "Pennsylvania College," we are united by expressions their kindness dictated. I herewith transmit a copy of my Address, to you, for publication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. BLYTHE.

Messrs. J. B. McPHERSON, } Com.

J. F. MACFARLANE, } of the

R. G. HARPER, } Patrons.

## ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY THE HON. C. BLYTHE, AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE AT GETTYSBURG," ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1832.

THE day on which we are assembled, makes it not only proper, but indispensable, that we should recur to the scenes of the Revolution. The return of the day which gave us rank as a nation, is attended with so many grateful recollections, that it cannot be suffered to pass without some manifestation of joy. The interest which our Revolution would naturally excite, by the variety and character of the incidents it produced, is still increasing, by the magnitude of its result.—The beginning of most nations is obscured by fable. Our origin is too recent to be forgotten. When we contemplate its history, we cannot but admire the goodness and power of Providence, which, from causes apparently so inadequate, brought about results of such magnitude. A reference to some of its causes and incidents, on an occasion like the present, cannot be uninteresting. I cannot promise any incidents not already familiar, nor any reflections upon them, that would not be better supplied by most of those who hear me. To us, hardly any incident connected with that event can be unimportant. Each one will be capable of adding his own reflections to any suggestion of mine.

It is not possible to recur to the history of our revolution, without remarking the high tone of patriotism and ardent love of liberty, by which the actors in that scene were influenced. To the universal prevalence of these feelings amongst our ancestors, are we indebted for the origin and successful termination of that arduous struggle which resulted in our independence. We witness their operation, in the partial struggle at Lexington; their powerful ascendancy over every other feeling at Bunker's hill, when, in contempt of danger, the most powerful nation on earth was defied by open war. We learn the universal prevalence of the same feelings, in the eagerness with which the whole population crowded to participate in the arrest and destruction of the enemy on the plains of Saratoga.

However much we may admire the heroism, which encounters danger in open battle—the patient fortitude evinced by our ancestors, under the protracted sufferings and privations of the revolution, is entitled to a higher praise. In vain, they repulsed, destroyed, or captured whole armies: New armies, from the inexhaustible hosts of their adversary, arrived on their shores. The merciless savage, with his tomahawk and scalping knife, was on one side, the bayonet and cannon on the other—while the traitor's cord was suspended over all, ready to encircle the necks of those, whom the fortune of war should spare. All these were sufficiently appalling. They were insufficient to make the patriots of the revolution swerve from their purpose; whilst the remnant of their gallant army, wasted by disease and death, followed their invincible chief to seemingly inevitable destruction. Even in the midst of winter, suffering under hunger and cold, with hardly the covering required by decency, much less sufficient to guard against the severity of the season, the soldier was still cheered and sustained by crowds of patriotic citizens, who left their homes, to join the ranks, to supply the waste of war, and participate in all the dangers of the field.

To form a right estimate of such conduct, we must look to the motives which produced it. Our ancestors can hardly be said to have suffered severely from the causes that led to the revolution. The slight taxes that were imposed by the parent country, could scarcely have been felt as a burthen. It was against the principle they contended. They would not close their eyes upon the first dawn of despotism. Many of them had left the land of their nativity to escape from arbitrary power. All were imbued with an ardent love of liberty. They prized freedom, because they believed it ennobled human nature.—They were not content, because, in their own persons, they suffered hardly any molestation. They were determined their children should enjoy rights, without which, they esteemed even life a doubtful blessing. The gentle encroachments of tyranny in one generation, would be a precedent, for its unlimited exercise in the next. Resistance to the very appearance of such an evil, seemed to them a sacred duty. With such views, they resisted taxation by Parliament, however slight. They considered themselves deprived of the essential characteristics of free-men, if obliged to submit to a legislation, affecting either their persons or property, to which they were not parties. They would not submit to taxation without their consent, because they held the right to govern them was founded on consent. Such are some of the principles that gave birth to the Revolution. Whilst we admire the actors in it, we cannot fail to approve the principles that led to it.

If the attainment of an honorable fame, were an object of the highest ambition, the prominent actors in our Revolution may be deemed fortunate. Called by destiny to become the founders of a mighty empire, they acquitted themselves with a purity of purpose and wisdom of design, that will never cease to be admired. The signers of our Declaration of Independence may challenge a comparison with the most distinguished benefactors of the human family. Placed by their

countrymen in the foreground, they occupied at once the post of honor and of danger, when they pledged to the prosecution of their purpose, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." A glance at the circumstances under which this pledge was promulgated, will show that this pledge was not merely a figure of rhetoric. Had failure been the consequence, they would have been the first victims of vengeance. Their fortunes would have become the prey of their oppressors. Their honor with their conduct would have been consigned to the partial historian of despotism, to be branded with every epithet, by which to designate inebriate rebellion and unsuccessful treason. Under the protection of that Providence, to which with confidence they appealed, success crowned their efforts, and millions this day commemorate with pride and gratitude, an act, at the very recollection of which, in case of failure, they would have quailed.

We cannot recur too frequently, to the history of the times and of the men of the Revolution. It furnishes the highest examples, which to admire and imitate. From it may be drawn lessons of the greatest practical utility. The principles that led to it, which are consecrated by its accomplishment, should be planted and firmly rooted in the breast of every American citizen. They are the principles of universal liberty. There is no individual so obscure as to be beyond their influence. "There is no citizen so feeble, who may not by his exertions contribute to their practical application. Having for their basis the good of the whole, they must rely for success upon the exertions of all. Our revolution may be said to abound in men and incidents, that would adorn the brightest page of history. If we turn to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and examine their individual characters, or their collective acts—in virtue, in wisdom, in purity of purpose and devoted patriotism, they may be compared, without disparagement, with the most illustrious of the human family. Is there any one in the most exalted ranks of European nobility, that can lay claim to such enviable distinction as the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Our soldiers cannot boast of the monuments erected on the heaps of slain, that have graced the triumphs of other armies; but in every characteristic, that should distinguish a patriotic soldiery, they may justly challenge a comparison. Would America exchange the tomb of Washington for the ashes of Napoleon!

But it must always be remembered, that to the great body of the people are we indebted for our Revolution. Imbued with the spirit of freedom, they were prepared to brave every danger, to submit to every privation, to secure that liberty they prized above life.—The glory acquired in that arduous struggle, cannot be engrossed by a few. It has rendered honorable the name of American. This is not an idle distinction. It is founded in truth. It depends on ourselves whether it shall continue to be deserved. If the honor acquired by the blood of our ancestors, is lost by the misconduct of their descendants, it must give place to a disgrace not less universal. The example of an heroic people, by whose exertions so many advantages were achieved, cannot be lost upon their descendants. On an occasion like the present, we may recur to their achievements with pride and exultation. But we should familiarize ourselves with their history, that we may be influenced by their example. It should excite us to the fearless discharge of duty in every extremity. Actuated by the best motives, in vindication of the soundest principles, they exhibited a courage and constancy under difficulties, that a people are rarely required to encounter.

If we look to the result of their exertions, we shall find additional motives to revere their example. Hardly half a century has elapsed, and twelve millions of free-men repose in security, under the protection of those principles established by the Revolution.—The tree of liberty already overshadows the whole western continent. Encouraged by the steady blaze and genial warmth of freedom here, its friends have blown afresh the spark of liberty in Europe. The old world presents two plainly distinct parties. The people on one side demand the restoration of their rights: The privileged few persist in an effort to retain their usurped prerogatives. The struggle may be protracted: It is no longer doubtful. The nineteenth century will witness the extinction of Kings and Nobility; and the divine prerogative of the one, and the insolent pretensions of the other, to be the pillars of the throne and the social edifice, will be mingled with the rubbish of the dark ages. Europe regenerated, the benighted children of Asia will, with difficulty, close their eyes upon the increasing light, and the pale crescent may be doomed to hide before the brilliant light of the stars of Columbia.

A reference to the importance of the position we occupy, and to the influence our institutions necessarily exert upon the civilized world, should not be made, merely to indulge our pride, or flatter our national vanity. The importance of the trust should excite us to discharge it with the greater vigilance and fidelity. To secure this end, intelligence is essential. One ignorant of his duty cannot be expected to perform it. The education of its youth is the first care of a republic. Every institution having this for its object, is entitled to the most serious regard.

The transition from contemplating the men and principles of the Revolution, to the subject of Education, is not difficult. We turn to the latter, as the means of improving and perpetuating the inestimable advantages received from the former. The men of the Revolution sought to remove every needless shackles and every arbitrary restriction, which a despotic government could impose on the mind. They believed, if the people were left to the free exercise of their faculties, and the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, they would not be slow to improve those advantages. The result has certainly not entirely disappointed their anticipations. The rapid advance of our country in wealth, in wealth and general improvement, has certainly exceeded the most sanguine calculations. Whether the improvement of the minds of our people has kept pace with the others, may be a doubtful question. That the mind has not been entirely neglected, the progress of general improvement is a conclusive proof. That it has not received the attention it merits, is apparent to the most casual observer. Our own Pennsylvania, so distinguished for its wealth, its improvements, and the industry of its people, I regret to say, has not given to Education that attention which, I think, her best interests demand.

I do not mean to say, that Pennsylvania has not, among her sons, a proportion of men of

talents, of learning and scientific attainments, equal to any of her sister States. What I mean to say is, that intelligence is not diffused among her people, in proportion to their wealth and their means of acquiring it. It is not enough, that we can boast of having among us, even a numerous class of men distinguished for their learning and abilities.—The age in which we live, the form of our institutions, the political position we occupy, and our best interests, all require, that the great mass of the people should be elevated by a higher grade of intelligence. Our State is not deficient in institutions of learning, that afford to as many as frequent them the best education. We want a taste for acquiring information generally diffused among our people—a zeal in pursuit of it, that will not be deterred by slight obstacles. It cannot be too earnestly and generally inculcated, that the success of our free institutions, which all so much value, the security of our rights and liberties, depend upon the general intelligence of the people—an intelligence, that will enable them to judge of both men and measures—that will qualify them to discharge their social duties, and decide on political measures involving their highest interests.—To them belongs as well the right to decide, as the consequences of decision, on questions of the last importance.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania College, which is this day organized, at this place, has afforded the occasion of presenting some observations on the subject of Education generally. Placed under the direction of men of talents and learning, it cannot fail to be extensively useful. Whilst we should never lose sight of the necessity of raising our standard of general Education, and rendering it, as near as possible, universal, the Colleges and Seminaries of learning should be zealously sustained. To them we must look for the benefits of a systematic education, that will enable us to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and to maintain our rank in the civilized world. The framers of our Constitution thought their importance required an injunction to be inserted among the fundamental laws of the State, "that the arts and sciences should be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning." That injunction cannot be disregarded with impunity. If regard is had merely to the power acquired through the arts and sciences, their value cannot be over-rated. By their aid, the laws of nature are made subservient to the mind of man. It would be no ordinary task to enumerate the aids derived from these sources—from the axe which fells the forest, to the majestic ship which, under the guidance of the magnetic needle, carries the products of agricultural skill to the most distant regions of the earth. Without their aid, civilized society would soon sink into the state of the savage. With their assistance, no limits can be fixed to the advancement of improvement. No country can present a stronger instance of the triumph of art and science, than our own. Two centuries ago it was a wilderness: now millions repose in security and abundance, where a few thousand savages sustained a precarious existence, under the alternate apprehension of the tomahawk and famine. A people, whose fathers hazarded life and treasure, to remove every shackles from the human mind, should be the last to manifest an indifference to its cultivation. That there is in our country an indifference, which seems even to approach to a dislike or distrust of what is called a liberal education, among the great mass of our people, is a painful truth. An opinion seems to be entertained, that such education is only necessary, or even suitable, to the few destined for the professions, consequently called learned. For too many, the merest rudiments of an education are thought to be sufficient. What is it to be able to read and write? These qualifications only furnish the means of acquiring and communicating knowledge. If the tools of a mechanic are placed in the hands of an apprentice, will he acquire a knowledge of any particular art or trade, without instruction in their use, or materials on which to employ them. There are, no doubt, many self-taught men, who have been an ornament to their country. But it must be recollected, that these self-taught men have, by painful industry, acquired that very knowledge which it is the object of systematic education to impart. It is not the mode of acquiring, but the indifference to the possession of it, that is the subject of regret. These sentiments, in reference to the limited extent of education, are fraught with the most pernicious consequences. There is no profession, rank, order, or condition of men, in our commonwealth, to whom a liberal knowledge is not suitable. The people of Europe, whom we are accustomed to regard as the willing slaves of arbitrary power, excel us in their thirst after general knowledge. In Germany, even in despotic Prussia, the universities are crowded with the youth drawn together from all ranks and conditions of society. Thousands who are destined to become lawyers, physicians, soldiers, farmers, merchants, or mechanics, mingle together at the fountains of knowledge, and separate to enter upon their respective pursuits, with their minds stored with the most general information.

It is generally objected, that a system of universal education, like a levy on *warre*, is, in its nature, impracticable: that by withdrawing all from the pursuits of industry, the object would be entirely defeated. This is putting the case in an extreme point of view, not warranted by the propositions of the warmest advocates of education. It is not proposed, by new application of conscription, to convert a whole people into a nation of scholars; or, that the whole population should become Philosophers, and, like the people of Athens, spend their time in nothing else but "to tell or to hear some new thing." There is a just medium that must be observed in all human affairs. It is not expected that all the youth of our country can enter within the walls of a College, to receive an education.—But it is believed, that thousands could do so, if it were thought to be useful, or if it were even not thought to be worse than useless.—Many have imbibed a notion, that the pursuit and even acquisition of knowledge is calculated to unfit one for the pursuits of industry—to render the person destined to acquire subsistence by his labor, discontented with his condition. That this is a mistake, is proved by experience. Reflection would lead us to consider it altogether improbable. Moderate labor (and hardly any, in this country, are required to labor immoderately) to a person whose mind is sufficiently stored with useful knowledge, to enable him to fill the intervals of labor with rational pursuits, would be far from inspiring the great majority with discontent. Probably few situations could be

imagined more likely to be productive of happiness and contentment. To England, I think, we are indebted for the maxim, that those who are obliged to toil, should not be taught to think. It was long treated as a settled principle of policy by the English writers, that the lower orders of their population, to be kept in subjection, must be kept in ignorance. They apprehended that if the multitude had information, they would quickly discover the monstrous and unjust disparity of their condition, compared with that of the privileged classes, and rebellion would be the consequence. It should always be borne in mind, that English books, until lately at least, were made to be read by the Aristocracy, or those interested or prejudiced in their favor. They were, consequently, adapted to the taste of the reader. Any maxims they contain, relative to the different orders of society, as classed in England, should be received here with much caution. An ancient Church, distinguished alike for its antiquity and its learning, has been charged with inculcating the maxim, that ignorance is the mother of devotion. The luxurious nobility of England improved upon the maxim, and pronounced it also the parent of industry. But even in England, where are to be found the extremes of luxury and penury, experience has demonstrated, that among their operatives, those who have received a respectable education, and are ordinarily well informed, are not only more efficient laborers, but better subjects, much less turbulent than the ignorant and the uneducated.

How the idea, that a well informed mind is incompatible with a life of laborious industry, should have found its way into this country, seems inexplicable, unless, as suggested, through the medium of English books. Our own country is not deficient in illustrious examples to the contrary. Every neighborhood probably furnishes instances in contradiction of it. All our institutions are founded on the assumption that the people are intelligent.—To become so, they have only to will it. The means of acquiring information are so greatly improved, and may be still indefinitely increased, that there is no order or class of men, that can allege, in excuse of the want of it, that to them it is inaccessible. Every individual in our country should be well informed of his political rights and social duties. There are now in the State of Pennsylvania not less than half a million of children, between the ages of five and fifteen years. In twenty-five years, the destinies of this Commonwealth will be committed to them. When we reflect upon the rapid increase of our population, and the influence this State, from its position and numbers, must necessarily exert upon the other States of our Confederacy, and ultimately upon the civilized world, who can estimate the magnitude of the trust! In proportion to its magnitude, is the importance, that those to whom is committed this sacred deposit of power and influence, should be capable of appreciating and exerting it with honor. Among the duties of the present, the education of the rising generation is not the least important. Every institution calculated to aid in the accomplishment of that object, is entitled to the liberal and zealous support of the public.

I rejoice at the establishment, among you, of the College this day organized. This place is so intimately connected with my early and most agreeable recollections, that I feel more than a common interest. I may say an anxiety, for the success of every effort to enhance its prosperity. It cannot fail to be essentially and extremely useful. The people here are prepared to appreciate and improve the advantages it offers. The cultivation of the arts and sciences will diffuse around a cheerful light. They are, at the same time, essential to our minutest comfort, and to our national existence. Without their aid, we could neither guard in peace against the rivalry, nor in war against the aggressions, of other nations. But it is in the development of the faculties and energies of the human mind, that we must look for the still richer fruits of a systematic education. A Newton and an African savage are both men, but with hardly any thing in common, except the animal structure. The mind, like the earth, is condemned to a thorny barrenness, which can only be rendered productive by a laborious culture. A judicious cultivation can rarely fail to be rewarded by a generous harvest. God has, no doubt, set bounds to the grasp of human intellect; but the field of knowledge is sufficiently extensive to defy the utmost industry of man to exhaust it, during the period allotted him on earth. The slight inroads already made upon this field, cannot be contrasted with the regions unexplored, without humility. It should, however, embolden us to draw liberally upon a source so inexhaustible, and to indulge the hope, that the treasures of knowledge, that are now beyond its reach, are reserved to reward the active curiosity of the human mind in some happier state of existence.

However much we may admire the powers of intellect, and the efforts of genius, if not placed under the control of a sound moral sense, they are much more likely to prove a curse than a blessing. Any system of education, that has no regard to the paramount importance of sound moral principles, or of every other attainment, is radically defective. Morality itself must have a foundation. The mind rendered more restless by the increased energy consequent on cultivation must be restrained by adequate motives. The idea of general utility, of fitness, a sense of decency, and whatever other terms have been devised by the most ingenious philosophers, present but a feeble barrier against the violence of the passions, with which the human breast is too often agitated. Against their violence, there is but one effectual resource.—It is to be found in Religion. This resource is certainly provided by the great Author of our existence. It constituted, in the plan of creation, one and the most efficient of the means, of regulating his intellectual faculties.

Religion may be said to be assumed in the constitution of man. At least there is some whose faculties are properly directed, that is a dictate of a sense of it. He that should disregard it, among the many that govern human conduct, would overlook one of the most powerful principles, established by the Author of Nature. The occasion will not warrant a discussion of the moral principles, evidence of the truth of these remarks, is derived from Revelation. Suffice it to say, there is not an indication of Religion inconsistent with rational Morality. Religion is discernible by Nature, is made manifest by Revelation. Upon this basis alone can Morality be firmly fixed. The other principles of nature may aid, but it is upon this Rock, that our hopes can rest with unshaken confidence. In this resource are to be found mo-

tives adequate and universal. The human mind can no more disregard its eternal interests, when perceived, than the material world can disobey the laws of gravitation, when placed within their influence. Such is the immutable law of nature. No individual is beyond its influence. This resource will not be neglected by those entrusted with the direction of the Institution this day organized among you. Mingling the truths of religion with the interests of humanity, they will successfully point the youthful mind to the great object of its existence. There are not wanting some in our country, who honestly think, that the ministers of religion should be excluded from our institutions of education. If religion was a monster that ought to be exterminated, its ministers should perish with it.—Constituted as it is, the most exalted principle of our nature, those intimately acquainted with its operations deserve our regard.—The institutions of our happy country recognize no privileged orders on one hand, nor principle of exclusion on the other. The qualifications of all are submitted to the test of fitness. Those who aspire to become the instructors of youth, should exhibit talents, learning, and sound morality. Possessed of these qualities, the pretensions of all orders and professions are equal. Judging by the experience of other nations, the Ecclesiastical order in this country, is, to some, an object of dread. The apprehension is certainly without foundation. But, be it well or ill founded, the mode of relieving it, is not by setting one class of the community at war with another; by introducing doctrines of privilege & exclusion, which, however specious for a time, must certainly lead to the excluding the great body of the people from a participation in the benefits of that freedom that is now so happily enjoyed. There is but one remedy against all such dangers, whether real or imaginary. It is only to be found in the intelligence and virtue of the great mass of the people. With the aid of these, all danger from partial combinations will quickly disappear, or never be seen. Without them, utterly hopeless will be the reliance on checks and balances, with every such ingenious contrivance, by which one class of the community is set in array against another.

Liberty is the freedom from needless restraint. To be enjoyed, as well as preserved, it must be understood. When its pleasures are tasted, and its privileges rightly appreciated, its preservation is secured. The ministers of religion in our country are among the most zealous and efficient advocates of the general diffusion of knowledge. Our seminaries of learning, under the direction of men indiscriminately drawn from various professions, are certainly not remiss in the discharge of their duty. It is to be regretted, that so few of our youth partake of their benefits. If any defect is pointed out in their organization, in a country where public sentiment is omnipotent, and the common good the object of all our institutions, they will, promptly, be made to conform to the wishes and necessities of the public.—They must be sustained.

The Institution organized this day, there is every reason to believe, will prove a valuable auxiliary in the great cause of Education. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an active and intelligent people, under the direction of men of approved learning and ability, it may with confidence be predicted, that it will receive, as it assuredly will deserve, the public patronage

## The Cholera.

New-York, Sunday, July 1.

**Cholera**—We have had an interview with Dr. Rhinelander, who informs us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when he left on Wednesday last. The Medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the comfort of the sick.—The Cholera had not ceased, from 20 to 30 cases were occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian Physicians was, that the disease was atmospheric and not imported or contagious. It was extending in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New York cannot escape, but that it will be a modified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel, next to the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquor is indispensable—the moderate use of wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing in excess—avoiding unripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner, and a perfect heedlessness of the disease.—Our citizens should remain in the city and not fly to the country, for many in Canada have been taken on the road, where no medical assistance could be procured. Prompt medical aid is imperative. Let our streets be kept clean, and our houses purified, and we have little to apprehend.

Quebec, Saturday, June 28, 1832.

We are in the very seat and throne of Cholera—a country of four hundred miles in extent is now under its influence. All our party became sensible of the operation of this poison, a short time after we left Albany, and at Montreal it was too decided to be mistaken. Uneasiness at the stomach, oppression at the chest, and pain in the bowels, are all premonitory symptoms, yet we feel confident, should we take the disease, it will be controlled by medicine. Fear kills more than the disease, and I do not wonder at it. For when we see so many dropping around us whom we saw in perfect health a few hours before, as has been the case upon inquiry for friends in the morning, they are found to be dead and buried, there is certainly enough to excite alarm and terror, added to which there is no settled rule of practice and so completely is the time of physicians been occupied, that no opportunity has occurred of making examinations after death.

You cannot conceive the panic in every part of the country—the absorbing of one of all thoughts appears to be centred in this disease. Every countenance expresses the most intense anxiety and no one dares to inquire for his relatives and friends, more he hardly thinks of them—to take care of himself is his great object—fear makes him utterly selfish.



## POETRY.

## SUNSET.

How sweet when the glories of sunset are smiling,  
To watch the last glimmerings of day,  
To mark that bright orb in his splendor declining,  
As he lingers with tender delay.

There's a balm in the air, a glow on the mountain,  
A breath from the sweet-scented flower,  
Bright forms in the clouds, and a voice in the fountain,  
That hallows that fanciful hour.

Those vistas of gold on the dark cloudlet smiling,  
Will glitter when day-light is gone,  
Like the beamings of hope (but ah, less beguiling)  
That lingers when pleasure is flown.

Like the portal of bliss, in a valley of sorrow;  
Like light from a happier shore;  
Like glimpses of heaven; like dreams of that morrow,  
Where darkness and clouds are no more.

But lo! as I gaze, what a gloomy transition  
Beleaves the last vanishing ray,  
Thus happiness shines like a beautiful vision,  
Then fades in the distance away.

But oh! there's a sunset more tranquil, more glorious,  
That closes life's wearisome day;  
When the Christian escapes in the conflict victorious,  
When he sinks in his brightness away.

A light shines around him, his evening a-dorning,  
A radiance that scatters the shade;  
But what fancy can paint the beams of that morning,  
That day-spring that never shall fade.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Mode of using Newspapers in schools.

It has been more than once proposed that newspapers should be introduced into our schools;—their indiscriminate use would be far from profitable; but the following extract from Alcott's historical description of the first public school in Hartford, illustrates a method of conducting this exercise, which cannot fail to do good.

"Scholars, what is the latest news from Europe? 'The British Parliament is prorogued.' Prorogued? what does that mean? Adjourned? Who did this? Who prorogued the Parliament? 'The King.' Who is the King of Great Britain? 'William IV.' Is he a popular king? 'Yes.' What do you mean by popular? 'In favour with the people.' Why did the king prorogue the Parliament? 'Because he was friendly to the Reform Bill.' And who are opposed to that Bill? 'The Peers, or House of Lords.' How many Houses are there in the British Parliament? 'Two.' What are they called? 'The House of Lords, and the House of Commons.'

"How has the war between Russia and Poland terminated? 'The Russians have taken Warsaw and conquered Poland.' What is to become of Poland now? 'It will probably come under the yoke of Russia again.' Who has distinguished himself in this war? 'The Polish General Skrzynecki.'

"What was the last news of Greece? 'The Count Capod'Istria has been assassinated.' Who is Count Capod'Istria? 'The President of Greece.' Is Greece in Asia? 'No, Sir.' Where is it then? 'In the southern part of Europe.'

"What is the most important news in the United States? 'Congress has just assembled at Washington.' For what purpose does Congress meet? 'To make laws.' Of whom does Congress consist? How many Senators from each State and how often appointed? How many Representatives, and how long do they hold their office?"

This will serve as a specimen of the method of studying newspapers. This plan is rather novel, and well calculated to excite a taste for reading and a love for general information. But this is not all.—The conversation about Poland and Greece, enkindles a desire in the minds of the pupils to understand the geography and history of those countries, and of those near them, to which they sustain important relations. The history and geography thus taught will hardly ever be forgotten.

## Annals of Education.

**Varieties in Human Food.**—The natives of Tonguin, according to Dampier, give their friends a treat, in which snakes and scorpions have been infused. Totopahgi lived on the lotus, while the Ophisohigi, and the Troglodytes lived on serpents. The Kalmuc Tartars also feed on snakes, &c.; and the Syrians eat crocodiles. In the annals of Tacitus, we read of a man at Colonia Agrippiana, whose favorite dish, like that of De la Lande, was spiders. Bear's paws, birds' nests, and sea slug, are dainty bits, raw is esteemed superior to roast mutton, by the natives of the Bashee Islands eat the bodies of locusts, and he too, relished this species of food. The Tonguineze also feed on locusts, which are either fresh or pickled; sometimes broiled on coals. The inhabitants of Madagascar not only eat them, but prefer them to the finest fish. Reindeer, and a kind of meal formed of pounded fish, are used

in Lapland Iceland; brind, still quivering with life, in Abyssinia; in Australia a good fat grub is preferred to every thing else, and in the West Indies a large caterpillar, found on the palm, is esteemed a luxury; while the edible nest of the Joxa swallow (hirundo edulis) is so rich a dainty, that the auxiliary ingredients of the dish costs a bout 150. In the Levant, the locusts, (gryllus cristata) is sold at the market as a chief article of diet.

France dresses up frogs and snails con amore—Froggies and even Viperies are necessary adjuncts to the mansions of the noblesse. In Italy they serve up the phoos, sepias, cuttlefish, &c. while 'mine host' at Terracina asks his guest whether he prefers the eel of the hedge or that of the river.

The astronomer de la Lande was remarkably fond of spiders, and would chuckle them up *a la ceremonie* whenever they came in the way. Great Britain, in these excellencies, however, far transcends her continental neighbors; not to mention the strax of Scotland, which is putrid mutton, the sheep having died of the rot, it is notorious that game and venison are seldom relished until it is very 'high,' or, in honest and faithful language, till it is a mass of putrefaction, and disengaging in abundance, one of the most septic poisons the chemist knows of; in numerous cases it is a mass of life and motion, the offspring of putridity. Though we know not that the monstrous-sized liver of the goose, an effect of disease, has yet found its way into the English cuisine; all the rack and the ingenuity of cruelty and torture have been exhausted, to supply the cravings of a depraved and degraded appetite, and one which human nature might well be ashamed of; the bull may be no longer baited for this purpose, but pigs are still whipped to death, lobsters are boiled alive, cod are crimped, and eels are skinned, writhing in agony; not to mention geese, which are duly nailed to the floor by their webbed feet, that they may repose and fatten; turkeys are crammed, and finally bled to death under the tongue; hares are hunted, and die in fevered inflammation; or it may be, duly inoculated with the poison of hydrophobia, from dogs excited to madness by the chase. Now all these practised cruelties, though they may blanch the cod fish or tinge the lobster with ruby, excite inflammatory action in the animal suffering them, and inflamed surfaces evolve morbid or poisonous matter.—Excerpted from a recent *Franchise on Consumption*, by W. Murray.

The history of a great diamond which at present adorns the Imperial Crown of Russia, as related by DuRoi, in his history of precious stones, is rather singular. This diamond, which weighs 779 carats, and is the largest known, once formed one of the eyes of the great idol of the Temple of Brama, at Scheringham. At the time the French had a station in India, a French private soldier deserted from his regiment, repaired to the temple, and professed himself a convert to the religion of Brama. He was soon made a Brahmin—a priest of the lower class—and admitted to officiate in the interior of the sacred edifice. He there fell in love with the beautiful diamond eyes of the divinity, and found means to pick out one, with which he fled. He threw off his dress as a priest, and as he travelled in disguise he was not traced. He got to Trichanapeuty, from thence to Gondelour, and arrived safely at Madras, where he sold the jewel to the captain of a vessel for 50,000 livres, or francs. This captain resold it to a Jew for 300,000 livres, or a sum of that amount. The Jew sold it, doubtless advantageously, to a Greek merchant. The latter sold it at last to the Empress Catharine, of Russia, for no less a sum than 2,250,000 livres, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. This diamond is of a flat oval shape, about the size of a large pigeon's egg, and is of a fine water. According to the rule laid down for computing the value of diamonds, Catharine obtained in this diamond a bargain. She displayed it under the eagle which surmounted the sceptre.

**The Unmerciful Man.**—Look into the world—how often do you behold a sordid wretch, whose strait heart is open to no man's affliction, taking shelter behind an appearance of piety, and putting on the garb of religion, which none but the merciful and compassionate have a title to wear. Take notice with what sanctity he goes to the end of his days, in the same selfish track in which he at first set up—turning neither to the right hand nor to the left—but plods on—pores all his life long upon the ground as if afraid to look up, lest peradventure he should see aught which might turn him one moment out of that strait line where interest is carrying him;—or if by chance, he stumbles upon a hapless object of distress, which threatens such a disaster to him—deceitfully passing by on the other, as if unwilling to trust himself to the impressions of nature, or hazard the inconveniences which pity might lead him in to upon the occasion. Sterne.

**The choice of a wife.**—The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—Explore the character. A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit sufficient to justify romantic love, though thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle esteem which is infinitely better. A woman worshiper and a woman hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world; for if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

**Hogs.**—The Chinese have a proverb that 'every gentleman in China works for his living except the hog.' We make him work in Illinois. When a chimney is to be built, or a cabin to be daubed, a hole is dug in the earth, of sufficient dimensions, and water poured into it—the hogs are then called, & a few grains of corn thrown into the

prepare the lump of clay for the hand of the dauber.—*Western Ploughboy.*

**True Charity.**—The ladies of New-Haven, with characteristic benevolence and energy, have begun to make coarse garments for the destitute emigrants on our northern frontiers. Many of the leading inhabitants have opened their houses as places of deposit, and a collection was to be made from all disposed to contribute in materials and labor. The articles, it appears, were to be dispatched immediately.

It has been remarked that St Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris, the capitals of the Five Powers forming the Conference of London, have all in their turn been ravaged by the cholera, while Stockholm, Copenhagen, Dresden, the Hague, Brussels, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Munich, Hanover, Cassel, Darmstadt, Hanau, Brunswick, Turin, Rome, Naples, Madrid, Lisbon, and indeed all the other capitals of Europe, without exception, have hitherto been spared!

It is reported, that a deputation of the hog butchers of Paris appeared at the prefecture of police and afterwards at the central commission of health, to make representations respecting the grievous injury caused to their trade by the interdiction of swine's flesh, in which all the physicians are agreed.—They supported their complaints by the following statement:—The hog butchers of Paris amount to 400; they employ about 1600 persons. Since the alarm of the epidemic, it has entirely paralysed their trade, they have found themselves in the alternative, either of losing entirely the daily products of their industry or of consuming it themselves.—It appeared to them too hard to throw away every thing which could no longer be preserved, and to be at the expense of purchasing other eatables, themselves and their servants, have therefore been almost exclusively fed on pork for five weeks. They affirm, that in this number of 2000 persons living only on pork, there have been but very few attacked; and that the number of those who have died is still less, they invite on this subject an inquiry which may exhibit these facts.

**Cholera.**—A letter from Dr. Bronson, of Plattsburg, who was in Montreal during the prevalence of the Cholera, concludes as follows:—  
"Fires were kindled and cannon and musquetry discharged here during the height of the epidemic, to disinfect, as it was said, the atmosphere. These means have been often used for the same purpose during the raging of the pestilence, but with no known advantage. Tar and sulphur were burned with the same design, and with a similar effect. Camphor was a favorite article with the timid; that is to say, with a great part of the community.—It was put into a bag and worn round the neck; it was carried in the pocket; it was sprinkled in the handkerchief. If two passed each other in the street, the nose was diligently pilled with the camphor bag by the respective parties. Every straggling beggar or unfortunate emigrant was supposed to personify the cholera, and if dire necessity rendered it necessary to approach him, the camphor bag was an indispensable companion. It would have been well had these 'preventatives' been attended with only negative effects. It is the opinion of some of the physicians, that they were sometimes positively injurious. Some of them exhale noxious fumes, which when respired act injuriously upon the system. The effluvia of camphor is powerful and penetrating, which cannot but do harm when constantly in contact with the sensible olfactories. The same objection may be made to all those substances which give out a strong and disagreeable odour, which was made to the chlorides, with respect to their effects on predisposition.

I have before alluded to the too frequent and indiscriminate use of medicine as a preventive in cholera. This was carried to a most absurd and dangerous extreme in Montreal. Every man had his phial, or his pill box, or his powder of different kinds, in his

pockets. Literally, he carried about with him an apothecary's shop.—Whenever he perceived a bad odour, or felt a disagreeable sensation at the stomach, or imagined he did so, he suddenly stopped, left his pulse, pulled out his medicine, swallowed a dose, smelt his camphor, felt his pulse again, and hastened on. The sight of medicine and the act of taking it, operated on the common-principle of association, brought cholera up before the diseased imagination with increased vividness. This mental impression, reacting again upon the body, magnified the difficulty, and gave a new demand for the anti-choleric medicine.

It is believed that apothecaries did an immense deal of injury by advertising and recommending their nostrums as preventives of cholera, and as specifics in its cure. A hundred different preparations, some of them inert, some of them powerful, were in this way distributed among the community, with directions recommending them to be taken once in so many hours, as a preventive or as a cure of the disease.

Editors, too, scraped together and published all the Recipes which could be had.—Individuals volunteered their

Thus the public mind was almost distracted and almost enraged. No one could tell, among the multiplicity of the means of safety which were about him, where to put his reliance. Alternately moved by hope and by fear, by faith and doubt, by confidence and distrust, he at times seized upon this thing and at time upon that. Some, that they might be sure to get hold of the real specific, with more sang-froid than was common, diligently gathered up all the anti-cholera compounds which they could find, and used the whole as directed, either together or in succession.

I am not opposed to the using of medicine without professional advice in cases of sudden attack when a physician is not at hand; on the contrary, I am much in favor of it provided it be judicious and its design be understood.

But certainly matters should not be transacted as they have been in Montreal. The dreadful consequences which are supposed to have resulted from the mode which drugs have been distributed and taken, and ill judged advice diffused and received should prompt other cities to the adoption of some means to prevent a repetition of the like evils.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**  
THE Secretaries of the different Sunday Schools in connection with the Adams County Sunday School Union, are desired to present their annual reports to the Subscriber, before the 23d of July next.  
Those Schools not in connection with the Union, would confer a favor, also, by furnishing a similar statement—that as correct a report as possible, of the state of Sunday School instruction in this County, may be laid before the American S. S. Union.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y A. C. S. S. Union.

June 26.

**ANNIVERSARY**  
OF THE  
SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION  
OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Anniversary meeting of the Sunday School Union of this County, will be held on Thursday 11th 16th day of August next, at the German Church in Gettysburg. The services will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. It is expected, that several Addresses will be delivered upon the occasion. There will, also, be an Address in the evening, at the same place.

The friends of Sunday Schools in general, and the Clergy, and Sabbath School Teachers in particular, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Managers,  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.

July 3

**GOOD AND**

**Hats**

**FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber returns his sincere and thankful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal and unexpected encouragement he has received, in the short time he has been in business, and informs them that he still manufactures and constantly keeps on hand, at his establishment in Carlisle-street, a few doors north of the Stage Office, and directly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Betluchy,

ALL KINDS OF  
CISTERS, ROLLS,  
BEAVER & OTTER HATS,  
SAXONY & SPANISH BONNETS

His prices are from Two to Seven Dollars. His hats are trimmed in the best style, and cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability. He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**Second-hand Hats,**  
which are of a good quality, and will be sold low. He invites his country friends to give him a call and he will endeavor to please them.—Any person wishing to purchase Hats by the case or dozen, can be supplied on very reasonable terms & on the shortest notice.

The highest prices given for Country Produce, in exchange for Hats.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, June 19.

**WENTZ'S**

**Worm-destroying Drops,**  
An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—  
We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

L. Surseerott, Philip Berlin, Wm. Heuser, Benj. Fhnnestock, Daniel Dreicht, George Hoffman, John Stuffer, Wm. Seibert, John Witmoye, Jacob Heck, Samuel Grose, John Porrmann, Robert Yonta, G. Greenwall, John Grove, Wm. Ferry, Samuel Brand, Frederick Spahr, Nicholas Pearse, Geo. S. Eyster, David Spahr.

be had at the Apothecary Shop of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, June 5, 1832

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL**  
**PLATING Establishment,**  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

**J. B. DANFELT,**

From the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:—  
**BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,**  
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom-work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States. All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

**FRESH**  
**Drugs & Medicines,**  
**GLASS, PAINTS,**  
**DYE-STUFFS, &c.**

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

**Patent Medicines, &c.**  
And a fine supply of

**GROCERIES.**

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of

**Lancaster Blue.**

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, May 29.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Cownover, Sen. late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. COWNOVER, Adm'r.  
GARRET COWNOVER, Adm'r.

July 19

**EAGLE HOTEL.**

Corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known FAVORE STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The Hotel is large and commodious, and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good, and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27.